The New-York Times.

VOL. XVII......NO. 5193. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, MAY 17, 1868. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

IMPEACHMENT.

Final Vote in the Senate on the Eleventh Article.

The President Acquitted of the Offences Charged.

Adjournment of the Court Without a Further Vote.

An Investigation to be Made of the Bribery and Corruption Charges.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, May 16.

The great impeachment drama is practically at an end, and the President stands acquitted of the principal charge. Nineteen votes against thirty-five—just enough, and no more, to turn the scale of verdict. Twelve Democrats and seven Republicans—that magical number of seven—against thirty-five Republicans! My calculations since Tuesday are fully verified. Thirty-six was the best vote the friends of conviction could possibly count upon after Tuesday, and ever since then the fight has been to get the one necessary vote for acquittal on the one side and to keep the one necessary vote for conviction on the other. The debate of Monday developed the fact that the President had five Republican votes sure. Senator FOWLER's course developed the fact on Tuesday that he had six. It has been the work of the week to get the seventh man, and EDMUND G. ROSS, of Kansas, was secured. When Gen. THOS. EWING, Jr., said yesterday that Ross would vote for acquittal *if* necessary to secure it, he knew whereof he spoke.

The excitement last night on the revival of the prospect of conviction was so great that it survived the night, and this morning pervaded the minds of such people as went to bed early to hear of it. While the confidence of both sides were thus great, however, a few busy working spirits were still contesting the great question of the only still wanting vote. The man who bore the brunt of the contest was Mr. Ross. Conviction had him to dinner last night, and pledged him sure; but Acquittal slept with him over night, and this morning he was weak and vacillating, and the few who talked with him gave him up. Two hours before the vote was taken it was known precisely how it would stand.

The morning opened with the most agreeable atmosphere we have yet had in this cold, chilly month of May. Possessors of tickets started early for the Capitol, and before 11 o'clock the best seats were all taken. Senators made their appearance very slowly. At 11:30 o'clock, when the Senate was called to order scarce a quorum was present. They dropped in one by one, seeming loth to step up to the task. The friends of conviction were heavy-hearted, for they knew the last condition of Ross. The friends of acquittal were light hearted for they also knew his last condition.

At 12 o'clock the galleries were crowded. Every ticket was in use. The diplomatic box overflowed as it rarely does. The reporters gallery was as usual, inundated by the friends of easy natured Mr. WADE, representing unheardof advocates of his aspirations. The day was propitious for fine toilettes, and the dramatic effect was brilliant. outside. Thousands lingered in the corridors or strolled in the beautiful grounds, inhaling the fresh odor of new-mown hay, waiting to catch the first vibration of the result. Down on the streets many more thousands waited in groups and in crowds, to hear the first note from the Capitol. The printing presses stood still, with a hand to the lever that should start the cylinder on the first exciting extra; the lightning quivered under the key of the telegraph, ready to put the news round the earth like a girdle in a minute. Everywhere and everything, and everybody but time, waited on impeachment.

Twelve o'clock rang out from the city bells, and the black-robed Chief Justice assumed the chair, while BEN. WADE assumed his Senatorial seat with a determination fully aroused to vote or die. The sick Senators had begun to arrive. CONKLING, pale, but straight and firm and dignified, as he always is, sat erect in his chair. MORTON was also there, determined and sincere, promising to be the statesman of the Senate. HOWARD was brought in leaning on the arms of friends, walking very feebly, and tottering into his chair with a heavy shawl thrown around him. Mr. GRIMES was brought in by four men in an invalid's chair, and allowed to recline on his side without taking his seat. Mr. FESSENDEN had just begun to be nervous about him, and had moved a half-hour postponement, when he came in. On the floor were SICKLES, Gen. HOLT, ANTHONY TROLLOPE, and a score more of notables.

At 12:15 o'clock the House of Representatives were announced, every man of them who is in the city being present. The galleries, the chamber, the Senate, and the court were now all full. The Managers sat at their table and Mr. EVARTS, Mr. GROESBECK and Mr. NELSON at theirs. All eagerly and anxiously awaited the calling of the roll. It had been resolved in consultation last night, however, that the eleventh article, being the strongest, should be voted on first, and this necessitated a little preliminary business, for it was necessary to take it up, and then necessary to agree to it, which necessitated two roll-calls. The result on these motions was thirty-four to nineteen, Mr. GRIMES not voting, which was immediately conceded to be a test vote, and to indicate acquittal, Messrs. ROSS and WILLEY voting against the change. But now comes the vote. The Chief Justice rises in his seat, and in grave tones enjoined the galleries to the strictest observance of order. The galleries bow in silent assent, and are reminded that the injunction is unnecessary, for in each aisle stands three muscular policemen with drawn batons ready to cleave the skull of the first person who shall demonstrate unseemly. Even the reporters' gallery is not exempt. As if to be sure that none escape the insult, a policeman, with club in hand and revolver in belt, stands at each end of the rows of desks. The Sergeant-at-Arms disclaims the responsibility for this exhibition, and says Senators demand it. Let Senators employ some of this brute force occasionally in carrying debauchees from its floor, and the reporters will not complain.

The eleventh article is now read. The Clerk calls "Mr. ANTHONY." Mr. ANTHONY rises in his seat, and the Chief Justice says, "Mr. Senator ANTHONY—How say you, is ANDREW JOHNSON' President of the United States, guilty or not guilty of a high misdemeanor, as charged in this article?" Mr. ANTHONY, with the poise of self-possession and the demeanor of an elegant gentleman, answers in clear, decided tones, "Guilty." A suppressed murmur of approbation runs through the galleries, and doubts about Mr. ANTHONY are scattered to the wind. BAYARD and BUCKALEW were called in quick succession, and responded in indistinct undertones "not guilty." Then came the long list of "C's." First the shrewd CAMERON, who pronounced his judgment of guilty almost before the question was asked. Then by the merchants CHANDLER and CATTELL, past COLE, to the able lawyer and graceful man CONKLING, past CONNESS and CORBETT to the matter-of-fact Mr. CRAGIN, all answering with gravity, deliberation and decision, "guilty." Then came the garrulous Mr. DAVIS, and sarcastic smiles when the conscientious Mr. DOOLITTLE and the precise Mr. DIXON announced their votes of "not guilty." Next the fiery Mr. DRAKE, "guilty," clear and strong. Then EDMUNDS and FERRY, calm and dignified with their verdict of "guilty." Then all eyes turned to the centre of the Chamber, as the tall form of the frail and fracile FESSENDEN arose at the call of his name and with graceful demeanor, but visible agitation, responded very decidedly, "not guilty." Then came FOWLER, who, with agitation staggered from his seat, stumbled on his chair, and was lost quite a minute before he recorded his vote, "not guilty," amid suppressed execrations. Next the classic FRELINGHUYSEN, grave but calm, silenced all doubts by his vote of "guilty." The next name was Mr. GRIMES, who, from his reclining position, reinforced his argument against conviction with his vote. After him the phlegmatic Mr. HARLAN put his convictions into affirmative shape. Next Mr. HENDERSON shot from his seat trembling with agitation, but sending his "not guilty" to the corners of the Chamber by his clear prompt tones. Next feeble Mr. HOWARD, rising in his seat with visible fatigue, replied in an emphatic "guilty." After him, Mr. HOWE, pale but unconcerned, on the side of "guilty." Next Mr. JOHNSON gruffly, and Mr. McCREERY sharply, "not guilty." All eyes next turned on the merchant prince and Senator from New-York, Mr. MORGAN, who pronounced his verdict of "guilty," in behalf of the business of the country as well as his own convictions. Then the two MORRILLS of Maine and Vermont, and MORTON, bold and defiant, followed on the same side. After them the quiet Mr. NORTON, scarcely heard, so faint was his vote of "not guilty." Next, Mr. NYE, full and strong, and after him the cultivated Mr. PATTERSON, of New-Hampshire, both "guilty." Then, came the President's son-in-law, Mr. PATTERSON, of Tennesse, quickly and with evident pleasure responded "not guilty." After him, POMEROY and RAMSEY, prompt and positive "guilty." Then a thousand pair of eyes shot into the very heart of the modest, quiet little man who rises, at the call of the name of ROSS. Nervously and quickly he responds, "not guilty." A suppressed condemnation is heard on all hands, and the fate of impeachment is sealed. The remaining votes cannot save it. The call goes quickly on down by SHERMAN, SPRAGUE, SUMNER to TRUMBULL, who winces under the flashing of indignant eyes, past him to old BEN WADE, who redeems his promise to vote without squirming, then to WILLEY, who was doubtful, but who sits grey-bearded in his chair, like an ironbound Puritan and responds, "Guilty." Then to the foot of the list and the result is flashed to the ends of the earth, the President is acquitted, thirty-five to nineteen, not two-thirds, by just exactly one vote too much and no more.

In an instant a motion is made to adjourn, as agreed upon in caucus before the Senate met, to Tuesday, the 26th inst. Cool-headed men feel that this is foolish and absurd. Let us finish this work at once, they say. But the rash men are the strongest. The rest of the articles are postponed, and the President, though practically acquitted, is left hanging by the eyelids, to the disgust of the entire country.

The indignation centres terribly and almost wholly upon poor ROSS, and he has a hard position to occupy. Five times, once in writing, as his colleagne POMEROY says, he can swear he has promised to vote for conviction. So late as last night at dinner at the latters house he promised. Until within two or three days he has never been doubted. He was not outspoken except to his friends, to whom he frankly stated ten days ago that his opinion was that the President was guilty. So much evidence of this kind is in existence that his friends are overwhelmed with shame and grief at his alleged duplicity.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

SENATOR ROSS.

The following has been received here directed to Senators POMEROY and ROSS, of Kansas:

LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, May 14.

Kansas has heard the evidence and demands the conviction of the President. Signed by

D. R. ANTHONY,
and 1,000 others.

To the above Senator Ross has sent the following reply;

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 15.

GENTLEMEN: I do not recognise your right to demand that I shall vote either for or against conviction. I have taken an oath to do impartial justice according to the Constitution and laws, and trust that I shall have the courage and honesty to vote according to the dictates of my judgment, and for the highest good of my country.

Signed: E. C. ROSS.

To D. R. ANTHONY, and others.

SENATOR HENDERSON.

The Missouri Congressional delegation have replied to Senator HENDERSON's recent letter to them. In their letter they say they are placed in a false position. But the misstatement of facts and inference they are confident was entirely unintentional on his part.

Senator HENDERSON has replied to them. In narrating what took place at the interview, he says:

"It was at this point that I promised to ascertain whether I must resign or not. I did not want time ty consider whether I could change my vote or sit silent, or commit perjury; but simply whether there would be a conviction regardless of my vote. These things were done on the spur of the moment, and almost without counsel on my part, and to me, under a sense of humiliation which I cannot describe. So soon as I had time to reflect on the subject I determined to remain in my seat and do my duty. If my constituents, honest, intelligent, brave and reliable, shall in a body condemn me, I will give up my seat, when it can be done with self-respect."

THE IMPEACHMENT TRIAL.

The Senate met at 11:30 o'clock. The galleries were full, and policemen standing in the aisles.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, May 16.

At 12 o'clock precisely the Chief Justice, wearing the silk robe of office, entered and took his seat as presiding officer of the Court of Impeachment, and directed the Sergeant-at-Arms to make proclamation.

The proclamation was made in the usual form.

The Secretary then proceeded to read the journal of the last day's proceedings in the case of the United States against ANDREW JOHNSON, President.

When the reading was concluded Mr. EDMUNDS called up the order heretofore submitted in the following words:

Ordered, That the Chief Justice, in directing the Secretary to read the several articles of impeachment, shall direct him to read the eleventh article first, and the question shall be taken on that article, and thereafter on the other ten successively as they stand.

Before taking it up, Mr. EDMUNDS offered the following order:

Ordered, That the Secretary be directed to inform the House of Representatives that the Senate, sitting for the trial of the President on the articles of impeachment, are now ready to receive them in the Senate Chamber.

Which was adopted.

Senator JOHNSON inquired whether the order of Senator WILLIAMS was debatable?

The Chief Justice replied that it was not.

Senator JOHNSON said that he would like to make a motion on it.

Senator CONNESS objected.

The question was then put on taking up Senator WILLIAMS' order for action, and it was decided yeas 34, nays 19:

YEAS.

Anthony,
Cameron,
Cattell,
Chandler,
Cole,
Conkling,
Conness,
Corbett,
Cragin,
Drake,
Edmunds,
Ferry,
Frelinghuysen,
Harlan,
Howard,
Howe,
Morgan,
Morrill of Me.,
Morrill of Vt.,
Morton,
Nye,
Patterson, N. H.,
Pomeroy,
Ramsey,
Sherman,
Sprague,
Stewart,
Sumner,
Thayer,
Tipton,
Wade,
Williams,
Wilson,
Yates—34.

NAYS.

Bayard,
Buckalew,
Davis,
Dixon,
Doolittle,
Fessenden,
Fowler,
Henderson,
Hendricks,
Johnson,
McCreery,
Norton,
Patterson, Tenn.,
Ross,
Saulsbury,
Trumbull,
Van Winkle,
Vickers,
Willey—19.

Senator WADE voted for the first time, and voted in the affirmative.

Senator GRIMES was not present.

The question was then taken on the adoption of the order, and it was carried by the same—yeas 34, nays 19.

While the votes were being taken the members of the House of Representatives were announced as at the bar of the Senate. They entered, headed by Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, and attended by their Clerk and Doorkeeper. Most of the members had preceded them, and had taken seats on the floor of the Senate Chamber and in the galleries.

Mr. FESSENDEN rose to make a motion to postpone the vote for an hour, on account of the absence of Mr. GRIMES, but on being informed that that Senator was in the Capitol he did not make the motion.

Mr. GRIMES immediately afterward entered the Chamber and took his seat in one of the side aisles.

Mr. EDMUNDS then submitted an order that the Senate do now proceed to vote on the articles according to the rules of the Senate, which was agreed to.

The Chief Justice, rising, said by direction of the Senate: The Chief Justice desires to admonish the citizens and strangers in the galleries that absolute silence and perfect order is required. It will be a subject of infinite regret if any violation of the order of the Senate will necessitate the execution of the further order, that the persons guilty of disturbance be immediately removed. Then addressing the Senators, the Chief Justice said: Senators, in conformity to the order of the Senate, the Chief Justice will now proceed to take the vote on the eleventh article as directed by the rule.

The eleventh article was read by the Clerk as follows:

ARTICLE ELEVEN.

That said ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States, unmindful of the high duties of his office and of his oath of office, and in disregard of the Constitution and laws of the United States, did heretofore, to wit: on the 18th day of August, 1866, at the City of Washington, and the District of Columbia, by public speech, declare and affirm in substance, that the Thirty-ninth Congress of the United States was not a Congress of the United States authorized by the Constitution to exercise legislative power under the same; but, on the contrary, was a Congress of only part of the States, thereby denying and intending to deny that the legislation of said Congress was valid or obligatory upon him, the said ANDREW JOHNSON, except in so far as he saw fit to approve the same, and also thereby denying and intending to deny the power of the said Thirty-ninth Congress to propose amendments to the Constitution of the United States; and, in pursuance of said declaration, the said ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States, afterward, to wit: on the 21st day of February, 1868, at the City of Washington, in the District of Columbia, did unlawfully and in disregard of the requirements of the Constitution, that he should take care that the laws be faithfully executed, attempt to prevent the execution of an act entitled "An act regulating the tenure of certain civil offices," passed March 2, 1867, by unlawfully devising and contriving, and attempting to devise and contrive means by which he should prevent EDWIN M. STANTON from forthwith resuming the functions of the office of Secretary of the Department of War, notwithstanding the refusal of the Senate to concur in the suspension therefore made by said ANDREW JOHNSON, of said EDWIN M. STANTON from said office of Secretary of the Department of War, and also by further unlawfully devising and contriving, and attempting to devise and contrive means then and there to prevent the execution of an act entitled "An act making appropriations for the support of the army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868, and for other purposes," approved March 2 1867, and also to prevent the execution of an act entitled "An act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States," passed March 2, 1867; whereby the said ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States, did then, to wit: on the 21st day of February, 1868, at the City of Washington, commit and was guilty of a high misdemeanor of office.

The first name on the rollthat of Senator ANTHONY, being called, that Senator rose in his place, and the Chief Justice, also standing, addressed to him this formula;

Mr. Senator ANTHONY: How say you; is the respondent, ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States, guilty or not guilty of a high misdemeanor, as charged in this article?

Senator ANTHONY responded "guilty," and so the vote went on till the Senators had responded—the vote summing up, yeas 85, nays 19, as follows:

FOR CONVICTION.

1. Anthony.
2. Cameron.
3. Cattell.
4. Chandler.
5. Cole.
6. Conkling.
7. Conness.
8. Corbett.
9. Cragin.
10. Drake.
11. Edmunds.
12. Ferry.
13. Frelinghuysen
14. Harlan.
15. Howard.
16. Howe.
17. Morgan.
18. Morrill, of Me
19. Morrill, of Vt.
20. Norton.
21. Nye.
22. Patterson, of N. H.
23. Pomeroy.
24. Ramsey.
25. Sherman.
26. Sprague.
27. Stewart.
28. Sumner.
29. Thayer.
30. Tipton.
31. Wade.
32. Willey.
33. Williams.
34. Wilson.
35. Yates.

FOR ACQUITTAL.

1. Bayard.
2. Buckalew.
3. Davis.
4. Dixon.
5. Doolittle.
6. Fessenden.
7. Fowler.
8. Grimes.
9. Henderson.
10. Hendricks.
11. Johnson.
12. McCreery.
13. Norton.
14. Patterson, of Tenn.
15. Ross.
16. Saulsbury.
17. Trumbull.
18. Van Winkle.
19. Vickers.

The votes of Senators were waited for with the utmost anxiety, though nothing more than a general motion, as of suspense relieved, was made manifest when the vote of a doubtful Senator was given. It was noticed that Senator CAMERON voted ahead of time. The Chief Justice had not concluded the formal question before the Senator's vote of guilty was pronounced.

Senators FESSENDEN, FOWLER, GRIMES, ROSS, TRUMBULL and VAN WINKLE, among the Republican Senators, voted "not guilty." Senator WADE, when his name was called, stood up unhesitatingly and voted "guilty."

Before the result of the vote was announced, but when it was known, Senator WILLIAMS rose and moved that the Senate, sitting as a Court of Impeachment, adjourn until Tuesday, the 26th of May, at 12 o'clock.

Senator JOHNSON addressed the Chief Justice.

The Chief Justice said that debate was not in order.

Senator JOHNSON—Is it in order to adjourn the Senate when it has already decided on one of the articles?

The CHIEF JUSTICE—The precedents are, except in one case—the case of HUMPHREY—that the announcement was not made until the end of the cause. The Chair will, however, take the direction of the Senate. If the Senate desire the announcement to be made now, it will be made.

Senator SHERMAN—The announcement of the vote had better be made.

Senator DRAKE—I submit as a question of order, that a motion to adjourn is pending, and that that motion takes precedence of all other things.

The CHIEF JUSTICE—The Senator from Missouri is perfectly right. A motion to adjourn has been made and that motion takes precedence.

Mr. HENDRICKS—The motion to adjourn cannot be made pending a vote, and the vote is not complete until it is announced.

Mr. CONKLING—A motion cannot be made pending the roll call.

Several Senators—Certainly not; let the vote be announced,

Senator JOHNSON—I ask that the vote be announced.

The CHIEF JUSTICE—The vote will be announced. The Clerk will read the roll.

The roll having been read by the Clerk, the Chief Justice rose and announced the result in the following words:

"On this article there are 35 Senators who have voted 'Guilty,' and 19 Senators who have voted 'Not guilty.' The President is, therefore, acquitted on this article."

No manifestation of sentiment was made on either side of the question. Whatever were the feelings of the Senators, members and spectators, they were thoroughly suppressed.

Mr. WILLIAMS' motion to adjourn until Tuesday, the 26th inst., was then taken up.

Mr. HENDRICKS submitted as a question of order, that the Senate was now executing an order already made which was in the nature and had the effect of the previous question. Therefore the motion to adjourn otherwise than simply to adjourn was not in order.

Calls of "Question," "Question."

The CHIEF JUSTICE—The motion that when the Senate adjourn, it adjourn to meet at a certain date, cannot now be entertained, because the Senate is in process of executing an order. A motion to adjourn to a certain day seems to the Chair to come under the same rule. The Chair will, therefore, decide the motion not in order.

Senator CONNESS—From that decision of the Chair I appeal.

The Chief Justice put the question, and directed the Clerk to read the order adopted to-day on motion of Senator EDMUNDS, as follows:

Ordered, That the Senate do now proceed to vote on the articles according to the rules of the Senate.

Senator HOWARD called for the yeas and nays on the question, whether the decision of the Chair should be sustained.

The vote was taken, and resulted, yeas 24, nays 30, as follows:

YEAS.

Anthony,
Bayard,
Buckalew,
Conkling,
Davis,
Dixon,
Doolittle,
Ferry,
Fessenden,
Fowler,
Grimes,
Henderson,
Hendricks,
Johnson,
McCreery,
Morgan,
Norton,
Patterson, Tenn.,
Saulsbury,
Sherman,
Trumbull,
Van Winkle,
Vickers,
Willey—24.

NAYS.

Cameron,
Cattell,
Chandler,
Cole,
Conness,
Corbett,
Cragin,
Drake,
Edmunds,
Frelinghuysen,
Harlan,
Howard,
Howe,
Morrill, Me.,
Morrill, Vt.,
Morton,
Nye,
Patterson, N. H.,
Pomeroy,
Ramsey,
Ross,
Sprague,
Stewart,
Sumner,
Thayer,
Tipton,
Wade,
Williams,
Wilson,
Yates—30.

So the decision of the Chief Justice was reversed, and the order to adjourn over was ruled to be in order.

Mr. HENDERSON moved to amend the order by striking out the words 26th inst., and inserting in lieu thereof the words "Wednesday the 1st day of July next."

The amendment was rejected, yeas 20, nays 34, as follows:

YEAS.

Bayard,
Buckalew,
Davis
Dickson,
Doolittle,
Fessenden,
Fowler,
Grimes,
Henderson,
Hendricks,
Johnson,
McCreery,
Morton,
Patterson (Tenn.)
Ross,
Saulsbury,
Trumbull,
Van Winkle,
Vickers,
Willey—20.

NAYS.

Anthony,
Cameron,
Cattell,
Chandler,
Cole,
Conkling,
Conness,
Corbett,
Cragin,
Drake,
Edmunds,
Frelinghuysen,
Ferry,
Howard,
Harland,
Howe,
Morgan,
Morrill (Me.,)
Morrill (Vt.,)
Morton,
Nye,
Patterson (N. H.,)
Pomeroy,
Ramsay,
Sherman
Sprague,
Stewart,
Sumner,
Thayer,
Tipton,
Wade,
Williams,
Yates—34.

Mr. McCREERY moved to amend the order by making it read to adjourn without day.

The question was taken, and the amendment was rejected—yeas 6, nays 47—as follows:

YEAS.

Bayard,
Davis,
Dixon,
McCreery.
Doolittle
Vickers—6.

NAAS.

Anthony.
Buckalew,
Cameron,
Cattell,
Chandler,
Cole,
Conkling,
Conness,
Corbett,
Cragin,
Drake,
Edmunds,
Ferry,
Fessenden,
Fowler,
Frelinghuysen,
Harlan,
Henderson,
Hendricks,
Howard,
Howe,
Johnson,
Morgan,
Morrill, Me.,
Morrill, Vt.,
Morton,
Norton,
Nye,
Patterson, N. H.,
Patterson, Tenn.,
Pomeroy,
Ramsey,
Ross,
Saulsbury,
Sherman,
Sprague,
Stewart,
Sumner,
Thayer,
Tipton,
Trumbull,
Van Winkle,
Wade,
Willey,
Williams,
Wilson,
Yates.—47

Senator BUCKALEW moved to amend the order by providing for an adjournment till Monday, the 25th inst.

Rejected without division.

The question recurred on the order as originally offered by Senator WILLIAMS, to adjourn the Court till Tuesday, 26th inst. The vote was taken, and resulted—yeas 32, nays 21—as follows:

YEAS.

Anthony,
Cameron,
Cattell,
Chandler,
Cole,
Conness,
Corbett,
Cragin,
Drake,
Edmunds,
Frelinghuysen,
Harlan,
Howard,
Howe,
Morrill, Me.,
Morrill, Vt.,
Morton,
Nye,
Patterson, N. H.,
Pomeroy,
Ramsey,
Ross,
Sprague,
Stewart,
Sumner,
Thayer,
Tipton,
Van Winkle,
Wade,
Williams,
Wilson,
Yates—32.

NAYS.

Bayard,
Buckalew,
Conkling,
Davis,
Dixon,
Doolittle,
Ferry,
Fessenden,
Fowler,
Johnson,
Henderson,
Hendricks,
McCreery,
Morgan,
Norton,
Patterson, Tenn.,
Saulsbury,
Sherman,
Trumbull,
Vickers,
Willey—21.

The Chief Justice announced the result and said: So the Senate sitting as a Court of Impeachment, stands adjourned till Tuesday, the 26th inst., at 12 o'clock.

The Chief Justice then left the chair, and the members of the House retired to their own chamber. The spectators who had filled every seat and standing place in the galleries, immediately began to pour out into the halls and corridors, and the curtain fell for ten days on the national drama of impeachment. The closing scene was not marked by the slightest breach of decorum or good order,

The Reception of the News in the City—Telegraphic Reports from other Places.

The result of the vote on the impeachment articles was awaited with the liveliest interest by all classes in this City and vicinity yesterday. The matter had been figured down so closely by the Washington correspondents, and shown to depend upon a single doubtful vote, that the hot-headed of the two political parties felt little disposed to count their chickens prematurely, and did not venture their opinions so freely even as the comparatively small body of disinterested, thinking men who, while nominally adherents of either party, are essentially non-partisan and conscientious, express themselves according to their honest convictions, and constitute the balance of power whose weight, thrown in either scale, determines the final judgment of the people on election day. These had not been so doubtful during the past few days of the final result.

The principal scenes of excitement were around the bulletin boards of the TIMES and other newspaper offices. Here, for several hours before it was possible for any news to be received from Washington, crowds congregated, talking over the probabilities of conviction and acquittal, making bets of more or less magnitude, and watching with eager eyes for the first intelligence to be made public. When it was known that the acquittal extended only to the eleventh article, and as very few of those who read the news remembered what the eleventh article was, the Johnsonites became exultant, and the Radicals correspondingly depressed. Soon, however, further news came, showing that the eleventh article carried the whole, and that the President was virtually acquitted. As a general thing the news appeared to give satisfaction, which, howevr, was expressed in a very undemonstrative manner. There was no shouting, no waving of hats. The Democrats grasped hands, and congratulated each other that WADE was not yet in the White House, while the Radicals turned away with glum faces but silent lips. In Broad and Wall streets the news was received with equal quietness, and after satisfying themselves that impeachment had virtually failed, brokers and merchants returned to their avocations. Never, perhaps, was the announcement of the decision of any great question affecting the interests of the country the cause of so little excitement as that of impeachment.

BOSTON, Saturday, May 16.

The friends of President JOHNSON expressed their satisfaction with the verdict to-night by a salute of one hundred guns on the Common.

Considerable excitement was manifested to-day preceding the result of the impeachment question being known, but immediately after the news was bulletined, and the vote printed in the papers, it quietly subsided. The people seem generally to have anticipated the verdict, and appear glad that the long-pending and exciting question has been so far decided.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, May 16.

Large crowds assembled about the bulletin boards of all news offices, while the result of the proceedings in the Senate was being announced by telegraph. The result of the vote on the eleventh article was received in the most quiet manner. There was no enthusiastic demonstration of any kind.

MEMPHIS, Saturday, May 16.

The news of the President's acquittal on the eleventh article created great excitement here, and universal enthusiasm prevailed throughout the afternoon.

FORTIETH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Saturday, May 16.

The Senate met at 11.30 o'clock A. M.

ARKANSAS AS A STATE.

Mr. TRUMBULL, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported favorably the bill to admit Arkansas as a State.

Mr. HENDRICKS announced his intention of making a minority report.

Mr. TRUMBULL thought it would hardly be proper, since the majority of the Committee had made no written report.

The Senator expressed his views.

Mr. DRAKE submitted an amendment, which was ordered to be printed.

Some further trifling legislative business was done before 12 o'clock, at which hour the Chief Justice assumed the chair and called the Senate to order.

The Senate having adjourned as a Court, and the President *pro tempore* having resumed the chair, the concurrent resolution of the House for a recess until Monday, the 25th instant, was taken up. This gave rise to a discussion.

The concurrent resolution was supported by Messrs. MORRILL, of Vermont, HENDRICKS and SUMNER, and opposed by Messrs. CONKLING, MORRILL, of Maine, and NYE.

Mr. NYE said he had enough experience in this body to know that it was useless to oppose an adjournment for a week, a day, or an hour. He thought the President would be able to take care of himself, with his new recruits. He thought a little embarrassment to the President would not be unprofitable. Let Arkansas come in to-day; let us have a birth with a death; let us pass a concurrent resolution admitting the State of Arkansas, and relieve him of his embarrassment by not sending it to him at all, to have it sent back here at the end of ten days with another defiant veto. We have had enough of them. Let us admit Arkansas before the man is down; let the President have another sweet morsel to roll under his tongue.

Mr. SUMNER favored a recess on the ground that it would be beneath the dignity of the Senate to continue to transact business with the President of the United States. He had always felt it to be unbecoming in the Senate to transact business with him while he was on trial for high crimes and misdemeanors. The President might go forth nominally acquitted, but he would go forth, nevertheless, a blasted public functionary. That was his inevitable destiny, but until acquittal was entered on the record, the Senate would consult its own character by abstaining from any further interchange of messages between Congress and the President. For this reason he favored a recess.

Mr. MORTON thought it rather late in the day to act on that idea, having gone on up to this time transacting business with the President.

Mr. YATES was opposed to a recess, because he wanted more bills for the protection of human liberty to be presented to the President for his action between now and the final articles of impeachment.

Senator WILSON opposed a recess on the same general grounds as Senator NYE did.

Mr. DOOLITTLE favored the recess.

Mr. HENDERSON took Mr. SUMNER to account for reflection on the President. If nothing else should cause Senators to abstain from such remarks, a decent sense of self-respect should restrain them. No associate had a right, either in Senate or in the Court, to reflect on the conduct of any other Senator. No man had a higher respect for his constituents than himself, but his constituents could not enlighten him on the question of impeachment. It was a matter for his own conscience, and nothing could ever drive him from the performance of his duty. If his constituents disapproved of his course, he was in their hands, and they might do with him as they wished; but he was not to be told by his party to turn his back on law and justice. It was no use in trying to make impeachment a party question. It was no party question, and the moment a party should put itself in the position that its members must perjure themselves, that party ought to, and would, crumble into dust. For his own part he regretted that the subject of impeachment had ever been brought into the Senate, and he believed it never ought to have been. He thought as long as the President was not convicted it would not injure them to send a bill to him.

Mr. DRAKE asked if any Senator had assailed his colleague for his course in the Court of Impeachment.

Several Senators—No one.

Mr. HENDERSON inquired when his colleague had become the guardian of his character.

Mr. DRAKE replied that here and elsewhere he considered himself in duty bound to defend it when assailed.

Mr. MORTON raised the question of order that it was improper to assail Senators for voting one way or the other.

Mr. DRAKE suggested that when that Senator called another to order, he should do it at the time that disorderly words are spoken, and not take the floor from a Senator speaking in order. He confessed his surprise that his colleague, (Mr HENDERSON,) under the supposition that some general aspersions had been made upon the seven Senators who had voted for acquittal, had been called upon individually to defend himself from that general aspersion.

Mr. HENDERSON pointed out that a remark had been made deprecating intercourse with "this great criminal" whom the Senate had voted to acquit.

Mr. SUMNER disclaimed any allusion to the Senator in that remark, but, said he, listening to Senator, he will pardon me if I say that I was reminded of a proverb, which seemed to me to be very applicable to his case, as he presented it—it is this: "Who so excuses himself, accuses himself." The swiftness with which he rushed to self-defence, brought to my mind this ancient maxim. Mr. SUMNER went on to repeat his argument that it would be unbecoming in the Senate to interchange messages, &c., with the President while the impeachment is pending. A vote, he continued, has been taken on one article, but there are ten to be acted upon, and on the article acted upon we all know that the acquittal was only by one vote. He was saved, as the saying is, "by the skin of his teeth." I call it a nominal acquittal on that one article. I allude to that now, because it has been acted upon. There is a judgment against him; a judgment——

Mr. HENDRICKS—I wish to inquire what decision the Chair made on the point of order made by my colleague.

The PRESIDENT *pro tem.*—The Chair did not make any.

Mr. HENDRICKS—Then I ask a decision on that point of order, as applicable to the remarks of the Senator from Massachusetts.

Mr. SUMNER—I ask the Senator to put it in writing.

The PRESIDENT *pro tem.*—The Senator must put it in writing.

Mr. HENDRICKS—I make the point of order that the line of argument made by the Senator is not in order.

Mr. SUMNER said he knew of no rule that dictates to a Senator what course of argument he can pursue, and he proceeded with his remarks, in the course of which he said he knew there were Senators who, since the impeachment question has been agitated, have continued in personal relations with the President, and others who have sought official appointments at his hands, and who have frequented his house. He had no criticism to make, but he could not have done so himself.

Mr. STEWART favored an adjournment on the ground that subjects must otherwise come up connected with the admission of the lately rebellious States, upon which opinions would be expressed that should be reserved until the question of impeachment is decided. He reminded the Senate that it was not a judicial trial only, as had been claimed, involving judicial issues and consequences, when

Mr. WILLEY raised the point of order, that it was improper to raise the question of impeachment in debate while it is pending.

The Chair ruled that no course of debate can be dictated by any question of order.

Mr. JOHNSON appealed from the decision of the Chair.

After some talk on the point of order, Mr. MORTON moved to adjourn, which was not agreed to.

The Chair stated the question to be on sustaining the decision of the Chair, whereupon Mr. JOHNSON withdrew the appeal, saying it had been made under a misapprehension of the point made.

Mr. STEWART concluded his remarks, holding that during the pending of this trial, questions involving the admission and reconstruction of States and the condition of the South and its people could not be freely discussed, and that, therefore, the best course was to adjourn.

Another motion to adjourn, made by Mr. CAMERON, was voted down.

The question was then stated to be on the motion to include the Senate in the resolution of the House.

It was agreed to by a vote of 29 to 20; and the question recurring on the resolution, as amended, it was rejected by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Anthony, Bayard, Buckalew, Cole, Conness, Corbitt, Davis, Dixon, Doolittle, Fowler, Hendricks, Johnson, McCreery, Morrill of Vermont, Norton, Patterson of New Hampshire, Patterson of Tennessee, Saulsbury, Sprague, Stewart, Sumner, Van Winkle, Vickers, Williams—24.

NAYS—Messrs. Cameron, Chandler, Conkling, Cragin, Drake, Edmunds, Ferry, Fessenden, Harlan, Howe, Morgan, Morrill of Maine, Morton, Nye, Pomeroy, Ramsey, Ross, Sherman, Thayer, Tipton, Trumbull, Wade, Willey, Wilson and Yates—25.

After an unavailing attempt by Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, to call up the Deficiency bill, at 3:45 the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

CHAPLAIN BOYNTON PRAYS.

The Chaplain, Rev. Dr. BOYNTON on the opening of the House, made the following prayer:

Almighty God, Thou art alone the righteous Judge. Thou art alone the hearer and answerer of prayer, and we come to Thee anew through our High Priest and Mediator, with worship, thanksgiving and prayer. We beseech Thee, O God, to prepare us and this whole country to meet with a firm and steadfast spirit whatever this day may bring forth. We pray Thee, O Lord, that Thou wilt Thyself preside in the most solemn assembly to-day and give direction to the thoughts, feelings and decisions of men. May they have a clear consciousness of what great responsibilities rest on each to-day. We pray Thee, Almighty God, that Thou wilt have mercy on this whole country to-day, and that Thou wilt cause every man in whose hands, especially, the destiny of the land is for the hour, to remember that a time is coming when all human praise will have faded away, when all human censure will be as nothing; when all present advantage will be as dust and ashes, and each one must meet the result of this day's doings at the solemn bar, where the award will bring unto every one eternal consequences. We pray Thee to enlighten each conscience; guide each mind, and O God of all grace and mercy, vindicate the right to-day, not according to our shortsightedness, but according to Thine own infinite wisdom; and we will give Thee all the praise forever, Amen.

A MESSAGE

having been received from the Senate that that body was now prepared to receive the members of the House at its bar, the House proceeded thither as a Committee of the Whole, headed by Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, as Chairman, and the Clerk and Doorkeeper of the House.

MR. WASHBURNE'S REPORT.

When the members returned from the impeachment to their hall, Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, as Chairman of the Committee of the Whole, responded that the House, according to order, have attended the trial by the Senate of the impeachment of ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States, that the respondent had been declared not guilty of the 11th article by a vote of 35 in the affirmative and 19 in the negative, and that the Senate, sitting for the said trial, had adjourned until Tuesday, the 26th, instant, at noon.

SENATOR HENDERSON AND THE HOUSE.

Mr. ELDRIDGE offered as a question of privilege the following:

Whereas, It appears by the following letter, purporting to have been written and addressed by seven members of this House to one of the Senators of the United States, and which he published in the daily *National Intelligencer* of this city, to wit:

WASHINGTON, May 12, 1868.

Hon. J. B. Henderson, U. S. Senate:

SIR: On a consultation of the Republican members of the House of Representatives from Missouri, in view of your position on the impeachment articles, we ask you to withhold your vote on any article upon which you cannot vote affirmatively. This request is made because we believe the safety of the loyal people of the United States demands the immediate removal of ANDREW JOHNSON from the office of President of the United States.

Respectfully, George W. Anderson, William A. Pile, C. A. Newcomb, Joseph W. McClurg, Benjamin F. Loan, John F. Bingham, Joseph L. Granely.

That an indecent and corrupt combination of the Representatives aforesaid has been entered into, to influence the Senator aforesaid in his judgment and decision in the impeachment now pending, and undetermined in the Senate; therefore, be it

Resolved, That a select committee of seven be appointed to investigate the matter of the writing of the said letter; the motive and purpose of said members in writing said letter; whether the same was written to corrupt or improperly influence the judgment and decisions of said Senator and what action the House ought to take with reference thereto, and that said committee be authorized to send for persons and papers.

Mr. MAYNARD inquired whether that was a question of privilege.

The Speaker replied that the gentleman from Wisconsin had so presented it.

After examining the paper, the Chair said the gentleman did not directly charge corrupt purposes, but made use of the words. Therefore, in the opinion of the Chair, as the letter did not embody any corrupt offer, it was not a question of privilege; but he would submit the question to the determination of the House itself.

Mr. ELDRIDGE said that he was desirous that the Missouri members should be either exculpated or convicted, as the facts might warrant.

Mr. BLAINE inquired whether it was in order to move that the paper be not received.

The Speaker replied that it was not yet before the House.

After further proceedings, the House by a party vote—yeas, 28; nays, 82—decided that the paper did not present a question of privilege.

Mr. BENJAMIN, of Missouri, asked leave to make a personal explanation not exceeding five minutes.

Mr. ELDRIDGE objected.

THE IMPEACHMENT ARTICLES.

Mr. ROBINSON gave notice that at the next assembling after recess he would renew his resolution heretofore offered directing the managers to withdraw their articles of impeacement.

The Speaker said that he would rule when that question shall be brought before the House.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Mr. ROSS, of Illinois, in behalf of his colleague from the Galena District, moved that his colleague have leave of absence to travel in Europe, and have his expenses paid, as during last Summer.

The Speaker said that leave of absence could be granted on the request only of the gentleman desiring it.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, reminded his colleague (Mr. ROSS) that he would attend to his own personal matters. He would not call on any Knight of the Golden Circle to serve him.

Mr. ROSS hoped that his colleague would take no offence. He had made the request in consideration of the onerous duties which devolved on his colleague.

ACCUSATION OF BRIBERY.

Mr. BINGHAM, from the Impeachment Managers, reported a preamble stating that information has come to them which seems to furnish them probable cause to believe that improper or corrupt means have been used to influence the determination of the Senate upon the articles of impeachment; therefore be it resolved that the Managers be directed and instructed to summon and examine witnesses, and send for persons and papers, and take testimony on the subject.

The House, by a vote of 78 to 26, agreed to receive the resolution reported by the Managers, and Mr. BINGHAM proceeded to state the reasons for it.

Various private bills were adopted and acted upon.

Mr. BENJAMIN said that the resolution of Mr. ELDRIDGE not having been received as a question of privilege, an impression might go abroad that this disposition of the resolution was at the instance of the Missouri delegation who signed the letter which had been read at the Clerk's desk. He was not satisfied that such an impression should be made for himself, and he believed he also spoke for his colleagues. They desired the fullest investigation into all the facts in relation to the matter mentioned, and they asked that a special committee of the House be appointed for the purpose. There were other facts within his knowledge and others, which would enter largely into the privileges of one of the Senators. They would not interpose any obstacles, but render every aid in their power which the House or the Committee might require. They desired that there should be a full investigation, and that all the facts should go to the country. They knew they had nothing to fear; they had neither done or said anything dishonorable or which would not bear the light of day before the country at large.

Mr. ELDRIDGE desired to know whether the gentleman thought it was right for the whole Missouri delegation to call on one of the Senators from that State, who was then considering a case judicially, and ask him to withhold his vote on one of the articles of impeachment.

Mr. BENJAMIN said that in view of the circumstances preceding the writing of the letter, he would reply "yes," emphatically.

Mr. ELDRIDGE further asked, whether on the principles of justice and right, it was proper to interfere with the deliberation of the Court when the question was pending.

Mr. BENJAMIN left that for the Committee to judge, and the House can then assent or dissent to what they may report.

Mr. HIGBY asked the gentlemen the question whether they did not think they were right if they supposed there was to be a corrupt proceeding.

Mr. CHANLER demanded that the words of the gentleman from California be taken down by the Clerk.

THE SPEAKER—With reference to the objection thus made, these words did not come within the parliamentary law, for the reason that the Senate forms a part of Congress. It was the Senate, although presided over by the Chief Justice. The rules prohibited offensive remarks toward the proceedings of either branch, although the question of the gentleman from California was hypothetic. The Chair thought it did not come within the parliamentary law. The presumption of the gentleman was that the Senate could make a corrupt decision.

Mr. HIGBY said he did not charge anything of that kind.

Mr. ELDRIDGE observed the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. BENJAMIN) had made no such charge himself.

Mr. CHANLER demanded that the rules of the House be fully carried out.

Mr. BENJAMIN, resuming, said that the Missouri delegation had no idea in the world, nor did they throw out any suspicion whatever that the Senator (HENDERSON) would act corruptly, or that any influence beynd what was evidence disclosed, would be brought to bear upon him. They explicitly negatived such an inference. They charged nothing corrupt. It was stated on the floor that the Senator requested the presentation of such a letter to him.

CORRUPT INFLUENCES.

Mr. BINGHAM said he was instructed by the Impeachment Managers to report the following resolution, and ask that it be put on its passage:

Whereas, Information has come to the Managers, which seems to them to furnish probable cause to believe that improper or corrupt influences have been used to influence the determination of the Senate upon the articles of impeachment exhibited to the Senate by the House of Representatives against the President of the United States, therefore,

Resolved, That for the further and more efficient prosecution of the impeachment of the President, the Managers be directed and instructed to summon and examine witnesses under oath; to send for persons and papers: to employ a stenographer and to appoint subcommittees to take testimony, the expenses thereof to be paid from the contingent fund of the House.

Mr. ROSS rose to a question of order and stated it to be that the House had no power to try Senators.

The Speaker replied that the resolution did not not propose to try Senators.

Mr. BINGHAM said the resolution proposed no such thing.

Mr. ROBINSON made a point that the Managers appointed by the House to conduct the prosecution had discharged their duty; and, therefore, had nothing further to do; judgment in part having been rendered, they could not be further heard any more than counsel could after a case had been submitted to the Court.

The Speaker overruled the point of order on the ground that the duty of the Managers have not been fully discharged, and as the House reserved to itself the right to present any further articles of impeachment.

Mr. CHANLER raised the question that the proposition of the gentleman from Ohio charged corrupt motives, and could not, therefore, be entertained.

Mr. ROBINSON took an appeal.

The Speaker said the appeal was too late, after another point had been made.

Mr. ELDRIDGE said the point was, the resolution was a reflection upon the Senate, and it was not, therefore, proper to be entertained by the House.

The Speaker said the resolution was open to the same objection as that of the gentleman from Wisconsin, (Mr. ELDRIDGE.) There was no direct charge of corruption. The language was that the information which had come to the Managers seemed to furnish probable cause. The uniform ruling had been that vague charges could not be construed as questions of privilege, but specific charges could be. The Managers, apart from this, had a right to report at any time, not as a question of privilege, but as a matter of right under the order of the House. The proposition, however, was open to the same objection, and the question could be asked whether the House would consider it.

Mr. PHELPS understood that the resolution charged, at least, that unworthy and corrupt considerations had entered into the verdict of the Senate.

Mr. KELSEY objected to the gentleman proceeding with his remarks.

Mr. PHELPS said he considered such insinuations out of order.

Mr. BINGHAM replied that the resolution did not insinuate.

The Speaker remarked that the remedy of the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. PHELPS) would be by his vote on the question pending.

The House then agreed to consider the resolution; yeas 78, nays 26—a strict party vote.

Mr. BINGHAM said it was not his purpose to delay the House except for a moment or two, inasmuch as a question of order had been raised, and it had been intimated that this was an attempt on the part of the House to exercise a power not warranted by the Constitution. He desired to say for himself, and he believed he could speak in behalf of all the Managers, that the resolution expressly declared that its purpose was the further and more efficient prosecution of the impeachment of the President, predicated on information communicated to the Managers that corrupt influences had been employed to prevent a successful prosecution by the House.

Mr. MUNGEN rose to a point of order, namely, that after the Managers appointed to conduct the prosecution against the President had discharged their duty, it was improper for them to look to articles of impeachment against Senators, that being for the Senate itself to undertake.

The Speaker overruled the point, because the House had resolved to consider the resolution.

Mr. JOHNSON would ask the honorable Managers whether they had the consent of the High Court of Impeachment to reopen the case, and present new evidence.

Mr. BINGHAM replied that the gentleman ought to have understood it, if he attended to the case in the Senate, that when the counsel of the President asked the question after the argument was formally closed, he, (Mr. BINGHAM,) in behalf of the Managers, notified the Senate that the House of Representatives did not surrender its right at any time before judgment to present additional testimony, and, as it would be seen by the record, to present additional articles. He desired to state the other matter, that the Constitution having vested in this House the sole power of impeachment, (that was the language,) it clothed this House with the power until the day of judgment to investigate all appliances of corruption to prevent a decision of this question according to the law and the evidence. They were acting within the scope of the authority devolving upon them. They had no doubt that when the House undertook impeachment all the power with which the Constitution invested them for a just, proper and legal impeachment should be employed from time to time. This was all that the resolution contemplated—to see whether justice could be obstructed by the President, or any of his hired agents. It was a power which no man could successfully challenge. The *habeas corpus* could not control it. He did not say the truth of the information brought to the Managers would be sustained by proof, but it would be the duty of the Managers to investigate it.

Mr. BROOKS—I ask the gentleman from Ohio to state what course the Managers intend to pursue in this investigation.

Mr. BINGHAM—We intend simply to pursue the line of investigation that is stated in the resolution.

Mr. BROOKS—With open doors or with shut doors?

Mr. BINGHAM—(repeating the words)—With open doors or with shut doors. [Laughter.] We intend to obey the order of the House, Sir.

Mr. BROOKS—But is it to be *ex parte*—what people generally call an inquisition—or is it to be a public examination?

Mr. BINGHAM—The gentleman need not inquire of me any further; he seems to be in pursuit of knowledge under difficulties.

Mr. BROOKS—Very great difficulties.

Mr. BINGHAM—Very great difficulties. Nearly ever ince he was born, this thing, which he calls inquisition, was practiced by that party of which he professes to-day to be the chief leader without challenge. "Out of his own mouth I condemn him." [Laughter.] Never, Sir, did your Democratic organization, when it controled this House, proceed with an investigation touching the privileges of the House, or the rights of the people, in any other mode than we proceed with it to-day.

Mr. ELDRIDGE—I rise to a question of order. I insist that the gentleman from Ohio shall not address this side of the House, but shall address the Chair. He is looking round here so savagely that he has nearly driven us all out of our seats. [Laughter.]

The SPEAKER—By the rules the gentleman must address the Chair.

Mr. BINGHAM—I shall be glad, within the rules, to have the privilege of looking at the gentleman smilingly.

Mr. ELDRIDGE—I should like to see the gentleman smile once, for I have not seen him smile since the commencement of the impeachment matter. [Laughter.]

Mr. BINGHAM—The point of order is as stout as the gentleman's case; that is what we call "point-no-point."]Laughter.]

The Speaker—The gentleman from Ohio will proceed with his remarks.

Mr. CHANDLER addressed the Speaker.

The Speaker asked Mr. BINGHAM whether he yielded to the gentleman from New-York.

Mr. BINGHAM—No, Sir. I believe I have said all that was needful for me to say. I merely state that the Managers, on the part of the House, propose, by leave of the House, to prosecute this impeachment in good faith, in accordance with the powers given under the Constitution, until the day of judgment. [Laughter on the Democratic side of the House.]

Mr. JOHNSON—On all the articles?

Mr. BINGHAM—I do not answer any further questions. I move the previous question.

Mr. ROBINSON moved that the resolution be laid on the table.

Mr. ROSS moved that the House adjourn.

The House refused to adjourn—yeas 22, nays 79.

The House refused to lay the resolution on the table—yeas 13, nays 8f.

Mr. ROBINSON—I ask to make a suggestion, in one word, to the gentleman from Ohio. Would he not let this subject go to a select committee, or, at all events, to some committee that has on it a representative of the Democratic Party, which we claim to be the majority of the people of the North? Is it not a mockery to send it to a committee on which there is no representative of that party?

Mr. BINGHAM—I insist on the previous question.

Mr. PRUYN—With the consent of the gentleman from Ohio, I should like to ask a question and to made a suggestion.

Mr. BINGHAM declined to yield.

Mr. PRUYN—I was not here when the discussion took place.

Mr. BINGHAM insisted on the previous question; it was seconded, and the resolution was adopted; yeas, 88; nays, 13.

The House, then, at 4:15 o'clock, adjourned til Monday next, the Senate having disagreed to the concurrent resolution for a week's recess.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

LOVE FROM THE NORTH.

BY CHRISTINA ROSSETTI.

I had a love in soft south land,
Beloved through April far in May;
He waited on my lightest breath,
And never dared to say me nay.

He saddened if my cheer was sad,
But gay he grew if I was gay;
We never differed on a hair,
My yes his yes, my nay his nay.

The wedding hour was come, the aisles
Were flushed with sun and flowers that day;
I pacing balanced in my thoughts,—
"It's quite too late to think of nay."

My bridegroom answered in his turn,
Myself had almost answered "yea;"
When through the flashing nave I heard
A struggle and resounding "nay."

Bridesmaid and bridegroom shrank in fear,
But I stood high who stood at bay;
"And if I answer yea, fair Sir,
What man art thou to bar with nay?"

He was a strong man from the north,
Light-locked, with eyes of dangerous gray;
"Put yea by for another time
In which I willl not say thee nay."

He took me in his strong white arms,
He bore me on his horse away
O'er crag, morass, and hair-breadth pass,
But never asked me yea or nay.

He made me fast with book and bell,
With links of love he makes me stay:
Till now I've neither heart nor power
Nor will nor wish to say him nay.

SCIENTIFIC DARING.

From Once a Week.

One dull day in Autumn, just after noon, a balloon rose in the air at the foot of Cleet Hills, on the western edge of the great central plain of England. It was inflated with the lightest of gases which chemical skill could produce; it rose with amazing velocity. A mile up, and it entered a stratum of cloud more than a thousand feet thick. Emerging from this, the sun shone brightly on the air-ship; the sky overhead was of the clearest and deepest blue; and below lay cloudland—an immeasurable expanse of cloud, whose surface looked as solid as that of the earth, now wholly lost to view. Lofty mountains and deep dark ravines appeared below; the peaks and sides of those cloud-mountains next the sun glittering like snow, but casting shadows as black as if they were solid rock. Up rose the balloon with tremendous velocity. Four miles above earth! A pigeon was let loose; it dropped down through the air as if it had been a stone. The air was too thin to enable it to fly. It was as if a bark laden to the deck were to pass from the heavy waters of the open sea into an inland unsaline lake: the bark would sink at once in the thinner water. Up, up, still higher! The spectrum, when opposed to the sun, showed marvelously clear; lines appeared which are invisible in the denser atmosphere on the earth's surface; but as the car swung round in its gyrating upward flight, the moment the direct rays of the sun passed off the prism, there was no spectrum at all. The air was so pure, so free from the comparatively solid aqueous matter, that there was no reflected light: the air was too thin to retain or reflect any portion of the rays which fell upon it. And what a silence profound! The heights of sky were as still as the deepest depths of ocean, where, as was found during the search for the lost Atlantic cable, the fine mud lies as unstirred from year to year as the dust which imperceptibly gathers on the furniture in a deserted house. No sound, no life—only the bright sunshine falling through a sky which it could not warm.

Up—five miles above earth—higher than the inaccessible summit of Chimborazo or Dewangiri. Despite the sunshine, everything freezes. The air grows too thin to support life, even for a few minutes. Two men only are in that adventurous balloon—the one steering the air-ship, the other watching the scientific instruments, and recording them with a rapidity bred of long practice. Suddenly, as the latter looks at his instrument, his sight grows dim; he takes a lens to help his sight, and can only mark, from the falling barometer, that they are still rising rapidly. A flask of brandy lies within a foot of him; he tries to reach it, but his arms refuse to obey his will. He tries to call to his comrade, who has gone into the ring above; a whisper in that deep stillness would suffice—but no sound comes from his lips—he is voiceless. His head droops on his shoulders; with an effort he rises it—it falls on the other shoulder; once more, with a resolute effort, he raises it—it falls backward. For a moment he sees dimly the figure of his comrade in the ring above; then sensation fails him—he lies back, unconscious. Some minutes pass—the balloon still rising upward. Seven miles above earth! The steersman comes down into the car; he sees his comrade in a swoon, and feels his own senses failing him. He saw at once that life or death hung upon a few moments. The balloon was still rising rapidly; it must be made to descend at once, or they were both dead men. He seized, or tried to seize the valve, in order to open it and let out a portion of the inflating gas. His hands are purple with the intense cold—they are paralysed, they will not respond to his will. It was a fearful moment. In another minute, in their upward flight, he would be senseless as his comrade. But he was a bold, self-possessed man, trained in a hundred balloon ascents, and ready for every emergency. He seized the valve with his teeth; it opened a little—once, twice, thrice. The balloon began to descend. Then the swooned marksman heard a voice calling to him, "Come, take an observation—try!" He heard as in a dream, but could neither see nor move. Again he heard, in firmer and commanding tones, "Take an observation—now then, do try." He returned to consciousness, and saw the steersman standing before him. He looked at his instruments; they must have been nearly eight miles up: but now the barometer was rising rapidly—the balloon was descending. Brandy was used. The aëronauts revived. They had been higher above earth than mortal man, or any living thing, had ever been before. But now they were safe.

Such are the perils which science demands of her votaries, and which they encounter bravely and cheerfully. Such was the memorable balloon ascent of Messrs. Coxwell and Glaisher, from Wolverhampton, on the 5th of September, 1862. A madness, thousands will say, a perilous absurdity, a tempting of Providence, a risking of life for no adequate purpose. One minute more of inaction—of compulsory inaction—on the part of the steersman, whose senses were failing him, and the air-ship, with its intensely rarefied gas, would have been floating untended, with two corpses, in the wide realms of space. What would have become of it? How far it would have ascended with its lifeless freight; how long it would have floated all unseen in the empyrean, who shall say?

This daring adventurous spirit, we find displayed in almost every age, and especially at present by our own countrymen. Again and again have British adventurers penetrated the awful icy solitudes of the Arctic regions—realms where no living creature is to be seen, save rare tenants of the deep. Ice everywhere, and no life. Calm, profound, oppressive, awful! Summer has gone, with its never-setting sun—the red orb rolling for six months in ceaseless course, like a slow-moving red-hot cannon-ball, round the horizon; illuminating the wide wastes of ice and snow which sparkle with colors not their own, beneath the sun-rays which they analyze. Winter has come with its perpetual twilight. Never a sunrise to mark the return of day; only a little less darkness. And the cold, intense, frightful, piercing through the thickest fur-skins which nature creates, and the warmest flannels which Rochdale can manufacture. The ship is frozen in, and covered up, as if its tenants had converted it into a tent. Again the Summer; again a broad gleam of ice-besprinkled waters; again some miles of movement, onward or backward; again expeditions over the ice on sledges; again the ever-rolling sun;—and once more Winter. So have a dozen and more of English ships penetrated into that lifeless land—some to return, but others to be crushed between the closing masses of ice—others abandoned in the solid unopening ice-fields, which even the six months' sun could not melt; the crews seeking to make their way back, and some of them perishing like brave old Franklin and his men, ere they could reach the settlements of the Esquimaux, or of the roving Indian tribes of the main-land.

And now Sherard Osborn, that gallant sailor, is dying himself, and is stirring up others, for a new and still grander enterprise in those barren Polar regions. Hitherto, the main object of all our searches in the Arctic regions has been to find a northwest passage—to ascertain if any sea-route extended from Baffin's Bay to Behring's Strait. And we have found it at last; but only to know that it can never be sailed by ship—that it is never sufficiently open to allow a vessel, with all the help of steam, to make its way around the northern coast of the American continent from the Atlantic to the Pacific. It was a bootless search, no doubt, for any purpose save that of solving a geographical mystery. It was a search handed down to us from the long by-gone time when we sought a western route to the golden realms of Ind through regions not appropriated by the Catholic Majesties of Spain and Portugal, whose subjects were then the grand discoverers of the world. Now-a-days all that has passed. Discoverers no longer go forth to find and claim new empires for their sovereigns; but with the pure and simple object of unveiling the face of the earth, and of finding answers in the region of the uninhabitable to questions of science which are unanswerable in the portions of the globe habitable by man. It is Science, not Conquest, which inspires discovery and profits by its triumphs. And so, leaving the Northwest passage as the property of the dead Franklin, and of those who vainly went to his rescue, Sherard Osborn longs to sail for the Pole itself!—to stand upon the deck, with the keel of his ship right above the Pole; the most mysterious, as well as unapproachable point of the globe; the magnetic wonder; the point furthest from the Equator; *the* North; where the bright auroras have their birth—whence they spring as from a magnetic fountain, and rising high into the zenith, are seen from afar in flickering streamers by us dwellers in the temperate zone. Such is the goal of Sherard Osborn's ambition. He will not rest until he has planted his foot upon the mysterious Polar spot, where the restless magnetic needle at length ceases to move, and brought back with him an answer to the queries with which our scientific bodies will intrust him. Is it land or sea that covers the apex of our globe? And how do the northern lights look when viewed by one who stands beneath them, on the spot from whence they rise? Do they spring direct from earth, or are they generated, developed only in the upper sky? And how grand to see the sun never setting! To see it roll round and round the Pole—sight never witnessed by mortal man—sight the strangest which man can witness, and which will make immortal the name of the hardy explorer who first beholds it.

Sherard Osborn longs to sail thither. Well, it is about the only mysterious spot on earth in the search for which this wild, noble spirit of adventure can now exercise itself. Human nature will have its aspirations after the unknown; heroic life will risk or sacrifice itself in the romance of discovery, whether its object be a new world, or an Utopia. Columbus sailed in search of the fabled Atlantis amid the seas of the West; and after he made his grand discovery, in all his subsequent voyages he dreamt that Paradise, the long-lost Eden, still lay in its beauty somewhere on the uplands of the new world which he had found. Vasco di Gama aspired to unveil the shape and round the southern extremity of the African Continent, successfully braving the stormy Spirit of the Cape. The daring Magellan did the same for Southern America; and passing through the rocky portals of the strait which now bears his name, he and his three ships entered the wide, unruffled, solitary expanse of the Pacific.

"They were the first that ever burst
Into that silent sea—"

sailing for three months and a half over its calm depths without ever sighting land; and at length perishing, in the hour of their completed triumph, by the hands of savages, a victim to their too reckless daring. Thrice did our own Cook circumnavigate the globe, discovering the isles innumerable of the Pacific, to perish at last like Magellan on the sea-beach of one of the Sandwich Islands.

And what of the gallant Raleigh, and the other searchers after Eldorado—the golden region which was believed to lie in the interior of the New World, somewhere between the rivers Orinoco and Amazons—with its rock so impregnated with the precious ore, that they shone in the sunshine with a dazzling splendor; and its capital, Manoa, whose houses were roofed with plates of gold, and which stood upon a lake called Parima, whose sands were auriferous? All the sufferinge of those ardent adventurers—some in search of riches, others with the higher, but still vainer, dream of Eden in their hearts—hardly convinced them that Eldorado was but a fiction of their heated imagination; and many a gallant heart, worthy of a better fate, then fell a victim to its high-wrought fancies amid the wilds of Guiana—

"All o'erspent with toil and anguish,
Not in glorious battle slain."

Still the passion for adventure lives, bravely, beautifully, madly as ever. Burton, Speke, Grant, Baker, take their lives in their hand, and penetrate the hot fever-haunted plains of Africa for the sake of unveiling the sources of the Nile; and are rewarded by seeing the blue gleaming waters of three great lakes—Tanganyika, the Victoria, and the Albert—rolling their waves beneath them, and spreading away in the blue distance far beyond what eye can reach; or by viewing the mighty Nile, as it leaps down the Napoleon Falls, and commences its journey to the valley-land of Egypt, which itself has made, and which it yearly irrigates with its fertilizing waters. Livingstone, the greatest of African explorers,—a humble-born, high-souled, hard-headed Scotchman,—tired with the inaction and resultlessness of common missionary life, crosses intertropical Africa from sea to sea, discovering in succession Lakes Ngami, Shirwa and Nyassa, the great Zambesi River, with its Victoria Falls, far exceeding in magnitude, though perhaps not in effect, the Falls of Niagara; not forgetting the Bakota land, "where," as the natives say, "there is no hunger!" A blessed land, truly, where the soil is so rich and the climate so benign, that even without aid from the chase—without pursuing the herds of elands and springbok that frequent the plains, or the countless hippopotami who wallow in the river, (and whose flesh is as the flesh of pork to eat) the soil itself yields to the unskilled and light-sitting labor of the natives an abundancy of food. Is not that a land where civilization should one day arise and blossom into new shapes?—a land where, all the necessaries of life being abundantly supplied to all, the daily bread being ever made sure, the higher part of human nature may develop itself without obstruction, giving reins to thought, imagination, art, unfettered by that reflection which so often stays the hand of genius when about to engage in some royal work—some masterpiece—that ugly chilling whisper—"Meanwhile, how can I live?" David Livingstone's name will stand forever in the front rank of the heroes of discovery. "Some people," said Livingstone, "may bring against me the charge of enthusiasm. I only wish I deserved it; for nothing good or great has ever been accomplished in the world without it."

And now Sherard Osborn wants to sail for the Pole. He has been among the ice-fields before; he makes light of their dangers, and longs to return to them on a still grander mission. Science says that there are two points of greatest cold, one to the west, the other to the east of the Pole—the former about Melville Island, the latter to the north of Siberia—and between them lies regions of lesser cold. "Only eleven degrees of cold at the Pole." How attractive! True, such a degree of cold would be described as almost uncomfortable if it were to befall us even for a day in comfortable London. But it is luxury to men like Osborn and McLintock, who have wintered amid the perennial ice of Melville Island. Only eleven degrees of cold! Why, what stretches of unfrozen sea there must be in Summer—long reaches of open water running deep into the ice-continent, and leading up to the Pole itself. Nay, is there not the vision of a Polar Sea to lure on bold adventurers in their search?—a wide basin of sea girdled all round by ice, but ever free and in motion, with its waves breaking into white crests as they roll over the blue expanse, disporting themselves above the very acme of our globe? That Polar Sea rises before the mental sight of our Arctic explorers as Eldorado did in the imagination of Raleigh and the adventurers of the sixteenth century; or as the dimly remembered Italian palace, with its gleaming marble pillars, rose up before the yearning heart of Goethe's Mignon. "Let us go to it!" says Sherard Osborn. What is life without adventure? What would England be without that daring spirit? Will not our navy, the right arm of the national strength in war, grow weak and palsied if we do not find scope for the adventurous spirit of both men and officers?

Merry Nuns.—What a change, what a difference, between the yesterday and to-day of the famous Abbaye-aux-Dames at Caen! The first nun who took the vows there was Cecile, a daughter of the Conqueror and his wife; and the Abbess, named Matilda, after the royal foundress, assumed the title of Madame of Caen, which her successors perpetuated. On the day of Holy Trinity her arms were set up over the town gates, and all the tolls were paid to her officers, who rode in state through the streets, as if in assertion of her lordship. The abbey was richly endowed at its foundation, and received large subsequent additions to its revenues. Ladies of rank entered into its gay seclusion, received visits from their friends, corresponded in Latin with the canons of Bayeux, loved literature, wrote verses, and took part in all the religious processions of the town. The Abbess had her country house at Ouistreham by the sea, and went over often to England to look after her lands and estates there. These high-born dames renounced neither the world nor the flesh in making themselves nuns, and the grille was not so fast shut but that the devil got in among them occasionally too. Wild spirits, whom vail and vows could not chasten, varied the canticles of the day by the introduction of witty wicked railleries and jests on the mysteries of the faith. Councils rebuked in vain the license of the ladies' tongues, and in the sixteenth century it became necessary to impose a thorough reform on the convent. About the same epoch the Calvinists also reformed it in their destructive fashion, and flung out the bones of Matilda from her grave. But the Abbess, Anne de Montmorenci, piously gathered them up and restored them to their stone coffin, where they lay until the revolutionists cast them forth again in 1793. Once more they were reburied, and the sarcophagus with ancient brass that now covers them was raised in the sanctuary to mark the last place of their rest.—*Dickens' All the Year Round.*

St. George with the Gilt Off—This pink of chivalry was born about the beginning of the fourth century, in, or shortly before, the reign of the Great Constantine. His parents, who had emigrated from Cappadocia to Epiphania, in Cilicia, were employed in a humble branch of the cloth trade; and George himself was born, not in an enchanted castle, but in a fuller's shop in that town—a pleasant bower of half-cleaned togæ and smallclothes of those days. Arrived at man's estate, George obtained an important contract to supply the imperial army with provisions. So far as we can make out, this was the gallant George's only connection with the profession of arms. Instead of riding about on fiery steeds, performing miraculous feats of arms, slaying dragons, and delivering damsels, the fuller's son was employed in delivering bacon to the imperial commissary; and very badly he performed that duty. His bacon was generally rancid and the quantity short. He was a true member of the army-contractor race, one of the sort that Wellington would have liked to hang, to encourage the others. He made lots of money in this business. For a long time the powerful friends whom his gift of flattery kept around him protected him from the anger of the authorities and the fury of the soldiers. The former had to wink at short weight delivered by the favorite of the ministers, and the latter had to chew their rancid bacon, and curse the rascally contractor beneath their breath. At length, however, there arrived a time when this sort of thing could endure no longer. George had to flee. He narrowly escaped death at the hands of the soldiers, whose commons he had so shamefully robbed, and he was sought after, perhaps not very diligently, by the imperial officers of justice. He managed to conceal both himself and his money, and to re-appear at the proper time in a more distinguished and lucrative sphere. Thus the great George of England, the greatest knight of Christendom, the peerless champion of virtue and valor, retired from the military service of his country. What would those thousands of stout knights who clove Moslem crowns to the inspiriting music of his name, and who sought death on the fields of Scotland in his honor, have said if you had told them that they were shouting themselves hoarse in the worship of a rascally bacon factor?—*Chambers' Journal.*

Informers' Testimony.—The fallibility of an informer's testimony in cases of murder, even when corroborated by presumptive evidence, has seldom been more strongly exemplified than in an Irish trial which occurred at the Kilkenny Assizes more than forty years ago. Mr. Marum, a small landed proprietor, and brother to the Roman Catholic Bishop of Ossory, riding home with his son from the city late one evening, was, when within a mile of his house, fired at from behind the hedge at either side of the road. The old man fell dead from his horse; the son escaped. At the following Assizes six men were put on their trial for the murder of Marum. Among the prisoners were two young well-to-do-farmers, brothers, named Marshall, whose characters, previous to the accusation, had been unassailable. Their arrest on such a charge created an extraordinary sensation. They assured their friends, however, that they could bring forward irrefutable proofs of their absence from the scene of the murder when it took place. So certain did they make of acquittal that they invited a few friends home to supper on the evening of the trial. The informer swore point blank against all the prisoners. The whole six had participated in the crime, and all had fired shots at either father or son. The counsel for the prosecution, in confirmation of the informer's evidence, relied upon the fact that two guns, which the informer swore had been borrowed from him by the Marshalls, were found concealed on their premises, and on the testimony of another witness who overheard the Marshalls use threatening words to old Marum a few days before the murder. Both this witness and the informer were submitted to a severe and searching cross-examination without their testimony being shaken in the least. All the prisoners called witnesses to prove *alibis*. The witnesses for the Marshalls swore positively that they were miles away from the neighborhood when the murder took place. This evidence remained untouched in cross-examination. In every other case the attempt to prove an *alibi* was defeated by the Crown counsel. Every witness broke down lamentably. The counsel for the prisoners were paralyzed, and made but a feeble defence. The Judge's charge was decidedly averse to the accused. It was evening when the jury retired to consider their verdict. At the end of two hours they came into court to ask a question. They could agree only as to three of the prisoners. They were sent back, and were so much at variance as to the verdict that they were locked up for the night. The Judge was summoned to the Court-house at 8 o'clock next morning. The verdict was guilty against all the prisoners. They were sentenced to be hanged in eight-and-forty hours on the spot where the murder had been committed. Two days after the trial, about 5 o'clock in the morning, a large concourse of people had assembled round the County Jail. Three companies of soldiers surrounded three carts drawn by one horse each. All at once the prison gates opened, and the condemned men advanced from the interior of the jail toward the carts, two and two, each couple headed by a priest, who read aloud the prayers for the dead; the hangman, masked, following behind. The Marshalls were in front. As they approached, the elder brother bounded into the nearest cart, and, standing erect, thus spoke aloud, and in a firm voice: "I am about to appear in the presence of my Maker. I declare most solemnly I am as innocent, in act or thought, of the murder of Marum, as the child unborn, so help me, God!" The younger brother leaped into the same cart, and made a similar declaration. The couple who followed protested their innocence in the same emphatic manner; so did one of the third pair; but his companion ascended the cart without making a sign. This man's name was Campion. It was afterwards recollected that he was one of the three whom some of the jury at first felt inclined to acquit. The cavalcade, preceded by the Sheriff, went on its way towards the place of execution. It was followed by a large crowd. Two gallows had been erected close to the locality of the murder, with three nooses dangling from the transverse beam of each. Two carts boarded over were placed beneath the beams. Just as the hangman notified to the convicts to ascend the carts, Campion called the Sheriff to him. "You are going to hang five innocent men," he said. "Not one of these had hand, act or part in the murder; I alone of the six am guilty." The Sheriff shook his head. "I swear it to Almighty God!" he lifted up his face, and spoke with frightful vehemence. "Their blood will be upon your head," he cried. "Save them, save them!" "It is too late, the law must take its course." Campion let his head drop upon his breast, and doggedly ascended the steps leading to the platform. The next instant the cart was withdrawn, and the six men were suspended in the air.—*Once a Week.*

A Foundling.—In clearing away the materials of the recently demolished hotel which was formerly the residence of Jacques Lafitte, the famous Paris banker, one of the laborers employed discovered a statue embedded among the ruins, which was generally believed to be that of some Roman Emperor, and a valuable example of ancient art, which had been buried where it was found for many centuries. Lafitte's daughter, the Princess de Moskowa, owner of the property, having heard of the circumstance, put forward a claim to the statue in question, which she maintained was not that of a Roman Emperor at all, but of Napoleon I. in classical costume, such as we see him to-day on the summit of the column in the Place Vendôme. The statue, she maintains, decorated the exterior of the Hotel Lafitte until the year 1814, when, in order that it might escape destruction, or, at any rate, insult, on the entry of the allies, it was concealed underground, where it has ever since remained until disturbed the other day by the pick-axe of the *ouvrier-démolisseur*. The dispute has been referred to the tribunals, which, pending their decision, have ordered the statue to be confided to the hands of some neutral person.

THE MASSACRE OF AVIGNON.

From "La Belle France."

Robespierre reigned in the Place de Grève;
And in distant Avignon his word was doom,
When a band of Royalists, piously brave,
Were marched to the head of their gaping tomb.
As they went on their way they sang—
Tender and full the chorus rang—
A l'heure suprême, Mère chérie,
Ora pro nobis, Sainte Marie!

The maiden young, and the grandsire old,
And the child, whose prayers were shortly told;
And the curé, walking side by side
With the Baron, whose name was his only pride;
The noble dame and the serving-maid—
Neither ashamed nor yet afraid,—
A wonderful sight they were that day,
Singing still as they went their way,—
A l'heure suprême, Mère chérie,
Ora pro nobis, Sainte Marie!

One of their murderers, waiting nigh,
Heard them singing as they went by,
And smiled as he felt the edge of his blade,
At the fullness of music their voices made.
"We'll stop that melody soon," said he,
"In spite of their calling on Sainte Marie."
But one by one as those voices fell,
The others kept up the chorus well,—
A l'heure suprême, Mère chérie,
Ora pro nobis, Sainte Marie!

When all the victims to death had gone,
And the last sweet music was hushed and done,
When the pit was filled, with no stone to mark,
And the murderers turned through the closing dark,
One of them wiped his sharp knife clean,
Strode over the soil where the grave had been,
And hummed as he went, with an absent air
Some notes just caught by his memory there,—
A l'heure suprême, Mère chérie,
Ora pro nobis, Sainte Marie!

And when the thought of that day grew dim,
Those obstinate words still clung to him.
He was a man who said no prayers,
But his lips would fashion them unawares;
They mixed with his dreams, and started up
To check the curses bred in his cup;
They wove him round in a viewless net
Of thoughts he could not, though fain, forget,
As he still repeated, again and again,
The ghostly air, and the ancient strain,—
A l'heure suprême, Mère chérie,
Ora pro nobis, Sainte Marie!

Thirty years were counted and o'er;
The lilies of France bloomed out once more;
The grapes which hung on the vines were ripe,
Like the penitent man on the threshold of life;
When the Angel of Death with healing came
For one who in Lyons had borne no name
But "Le Frère d'Avignon" for many a day:
Who living and dying would hourly say
('Twas on his lips as he passed away),—
A l'heure suprême, Mère chérie,
Ora pro nobis, Sainte Marie!

An English Judge.—As a Judge Lord Tenterden did not display any abilities which deserve a higher character than "respectable." Although he had been trained in the strictest school of special pleading, he always showed a reasonable desire to reconcile the claims of justice with the requisitions of law. In effecting this laudable purpose he found the value of those habits of discrimination and subtle reasoning which usually distinguish men in the niceties of special pleading. He was thus enabled, in every case brought before him, to detect at once the true point at issue, and to discover whenever counsel were wandering into extraneous matter. This he never would tolerate. His reproofs sometimes savored more of the authority of the pedagogue than the dignity of the Judge; but still—and this we hold to be his great merit—he was enabled to dispatch the business of his court with a facility and a quickness never before equaled and never since surpassed. If he was at times intolerant of the peccadilloes of gentlemen of the long robe, he showed tolerance of the stupidity and of unintentional prevarications of the country clowns whose evidence he was compelled to take down. In truth, Lord Tenterden had much good humor, but no dignity; and if he never, like some of the Bench, committed himself in a fracas with counsel, it was because his own natural urbanity precluded such a thing; considerations of his high place would never have checked him. We are sorry to state that he did not always conceal on the Bench the fact that the prejudices which anciently existed against the inferior branch of the profession, while they had been banished from almost every enlightened mind, still subsisted in his. His dislike to an attorney amounted almost to aversion. Lord Tenterden was a Tory at heart, and often showed a strong leaning toward those who sat in high places. The magistracy and the corporations, through which the besom of reform had not then gone, were venerated by him as institutions to be supported because "they were." But his bias in these matters it cannot be said in any degree interfered with the honest discharge of the duties of his office. When Hone was tried before him for blasphemy, Lord Tenterden treated him with great forbearance; but Hone, not contented with the indulgence, took to vilifying the Judge. "Even in a Turkish Court I should not have met with the treatment I have experienced here," he exclaimed. "Certainly," replied Lord Tenterden, "the bowstring would have been round your neck an hour ago." "He died with his armor on." We saw him the last day he ever sat on the bench. It was at the trial of the Mayor of Bristol. He was in a state of evident suffering. But his disease was simply physical; his mind was unimpaired. He had been strongly advised some time before not to attend the Court; but he replied, "I have public duties to perform, and while it pleases God to preserve my mental faculties I will perform those duties; physical suffering I can and will bear." Little more than a week before his death he was told that if he continued to set the advice of his medical attendant at defiance it was impossible he could live, but a little rest and retirement would restore him to comparative health. "I know better," he replied; "my days are numbered, but I will perform my duty to the last." The following occurrence is stated to have happened before his decease: He had been sinking the whole night before he died, but generally retained his faculties. Toward morning he became restless, and slightly delirious; all at once he sat up in his bed, and with a motion of his hand, as if dipping his pen in the inkstand, as he had been accustomed to do on the Bench, said distinctly, "Gentlemen of the jury, you are discharged." He then fell back in his bed and almost immediately expired.—*Jay's "Wit and Humor of Lawyers."*

Why Records are Sealed Books.—A life of Raleigh was one of the first themes which stirred the literary ambition of Edward Gibbon. The difficulties which stood in the way of getting together the authentic data—even those needed to start with—were the chief cause of the abandonment of his project. To have collected the mere dates of Raleigh's royal grants and of his appointment to office, Gibbon must have perambulated all parts of London, after a fashion which would have wearied a Pennant or a Grose. The authorities of the Hanaper Office would have sent him to the Petty Bag Office. When, with infinite pains and after countless delays, he had succeeded in fishing up an interesting record out of the Treasury of the King's Bench he would have found that to make it fully intelligible another document must be sought for in the Exchequer of Pleas. Of records belonging to a single series he would have learnt—in the course of a few months or so of inquiry—that some must be searched for in the Rolls Chapel by Temple Bar; others in the Chapter House at Westminster; others, again, in the Tower of London. When he had succeeded in unearthing something curious in the Crown Office close to the Thames, he would have had straightway to trot off in search of something else in the Six Clerks' Office, hard by Bloomsbury. Rarely would he have found any appliances in the way of calendar or index. When he met with either, every reference to it would have been taxed with a separate fee. When he needed transcripts, stern official rule would have compelled him to pay for the copying of enormous records, of which, for his purpose, only a few sentences were required. His experience on that head would have been of a sort with which historical inquirers would have been familiar long after his day. One such writer—who had gone to his rest after much fruitful labor in archæology—was wont to tell a suggestive story on that head. He had spent weeks of search after a record hard to find, and of which he wanted but a paragraph or two. He had paid a lot of office fees in the quest. "When found," it was his wish to follow Capt. Cuttle's plan, but the official rules precluded that. "What," he asked, "will be the cost of an office copy?" The worthy keeper turned the membranes over his fingers, and presently, in a placidly official tone, replied, "One hundred and forty-five pounds, Sir." Who can wonder that biographers long preferred the repetition of traditions to the searching of records.—*Saint Paul's.*

Execution of Judas Iscariot—Curious Observance.—The Cork *Examiner* describes an unusual scene which attracted no inconsiderable share of interest and curiosity, enacted on Saturday last in Cork by a number of Portuguese and sailors of other Continental nationalities, at present lying with their vessels at the quays. In the afternoon about twenty men, some in white blouses—the appropriate costume, according to peasant etiquette, in the countries where this singular rite is performed—others, whose exchequer could not provide this necessary garment, appearing in their shirt-sleeves, with gaudy ribbons and other emblems of mock mourning attached to their apparel, traversed Patrick-street in solemn procession, and at a funeral pace. Three or four headed the *cortége*, sounding a lugubrious epithalamium with trumpets apparently battered into ignominious ruin for the occasion. One of the mariners bore a sort of instrument, suggestive of the "wreathed horn" of old Triton, which emitted a deep and most profound groan, at once startling and laughable. After these unique musicians marched the coffin-bearers, carrying upon their shoulders a bier whereupon was laid an elaborate effigy of the traitor Judas Iscariot. When the term elaborate is applied, it must not be taken as implying a faithful image of the person of Iscariot, only that the dummy was exceedingly well got up to resemble the human form, and with that independence of fitness of costume which might be expected from the sons of the ocean. Judas on his back, a gigantic figure of stuffed straw, appeared in a blue shirt and the long boots of a stevedore. The head, an extraordinarily repulsive affair, was painted and tatooed in frightful and fantastic lines. No little taste and fidelity of mould was displayed in the manufacture of the effigy, which, however, with its incongruous costume and nautical surroundings, looked sufficiently like a dead-drunk mariner whom his comrades were bearing home to destroy whatever of historical illusion it might otherwise excite. Behind the bier came two mourners, one bearing a piece of cord intended to symbolize the rope of the suicide, the other a number of coins representing the bribe of his treachery. One shook his rope with conscientious satisfaction, while the other jingled his money as he went with much evident pleasure. Several sailors formed the rear of the procession, which passed through Patrick-street with solemn gravity, surrounded by a large and wondering crowd. The funeral promenade having been completed, the party returned to their ship, where the dummy was with due execrations hung on the yard, and while in that position fired into with pistols by his executioners. The sight was a very singular one, not only from its novelty, but from the glimpse it afforded of the manners and habits of a distant nation.

Locusts.—If locusts presented themselves by hundreds of thousands, or even by millions, people might contrive to deal with them by frying, grilling, pounding and baking by pailfuls in ovens; but usually, when they visit any region, it is in swarms and clouds which darken the whole atmosphere for miles: and when they reach a green place, they descend upon it with a noise like that of a high wind, or the beating of innumerable drums in the distance. They conduct themselves, however, not like a disorderly rabble, but like a well-ordered army, with a Genghis, a Timour, or a Napoleon at its head, marching forward in squadrons and columns, without turning to the right hand or to the left, facing everything, gnawing everything to pieces with their saw-like teeth. They eat up everything green—the grass from the meadows, and leaves and bark from the trees, the blossoms and fruit from gardens, the thatch from houses. Volney, in imitation of the Hebrew prophet, observes that the plains before them look like a verdant carpet; but when they had passed over it, eating, burning, and poisoning everything with their saliva, it exhibited the appearance of a volcanic region covered with lava, scoriæ and ashes. Syria and the countries north of Mount Atlas are often desolated by the locust. Sometimes a few light skirmishers preceding the main host, cause the hearts of the inhabitants to thrill with terror, for they know what they have to expect. They arrive, drifting with the wind from the south or the southeast. At first, a gentle murmur is heard high in the air, then a loud buzzing; then a low, continuous roar, like that of distant thunder; then, as the wind sweeps them forward, the black battalions show their fronts to the sky, alighting in countless millions as they advance. The terror of the population then makes itself evident; they climb trees, and hoot and shout, to scare away the heedless and invincible intruders; they kindle enormous fires on the mountain-tops, which diffuse their smoke in dark volumes; they cut broad trenches across the plains, and flood them with water—all in vain: the locusts by their multitudes extinguish the fires; fill up the trenches with their bodies, and march over them; climb up the trees after the natives, whom they speedily bring to the ground—pour into the towns and villages, invade the houses through doors and windows, crawl into the beds, cover the walls like tapestry, eating everything they can find, tumbling into the sugar-basins, plunging into the milkjugs and teacups, making free with the skirts of the gentlemen's coats, filling their pockets, creeping up their sleeves, and down their necks, covering the skirts of the ladies' dresses inside and out, spreading themselves over cradles, and what is worse, gnawing the flesh from the cheeks of sleeping infants.—*Chambers' Journal.*

Crossed Races.—Mr. Brent, who has crossed canary birds with many kinds of finches, has not observed, as he informs me, that the hybrids are in any way remarkably wild. Hybrids are often raised between the common and musk duck, and I have been assured by three persons who have kept these crossed birds that they were not wild; but Mr. Garnett observed that his female hybrids exhibited "migratory propensities," of which there is not a vestige in the common or musk duck. No case is known of this latter bird having escaped and become wild in Europe or Asia, except, according to Pallas, on the Caspian Sea; and the common domestic duck only occasionally becomes wild in districts where large lakes and fens abound. Nevertheless, a large number of cases have been recorded of hybrids from these two ducks, although so few are reared in comparison with purely-bred birds of either species, having been shot in a completely wild state. It is improbable that any of these hybrids could have acquired their wildness from the musk duck having paired with a truly wild duck; and this is known not to be the case in North America; hence we must infer that they have re-acquired, through reversion, their wildness, as well as renewed powers of flight. These latter facts remind us of the statements, so frequently made by travelers in all parts of the world, on the degraded state and savage disposition of crossed races of men. That many excellent and kind-hearted mulattos have existed no one will dispute; and a more mild and gentle set of men could hardly be found than the inhabitants of the island of Chiloe, who consist of Indians commingled with Spaniards in various proportions. On the other hand, many years ago, long before I had thought of the present subject, I was struck with the fact that in South America, men of complicated descent between negroes, Indians, and Spaniards, seldom had, whatever the cause might be, a good expression. Livingstone—and a more unimpeachable authority cannot be quoted—after speaking of a half-caste man on the Zambezi, described by the Portuguese as a rare monster of inhumanity, remarks: "It is unaccountable why half-castes, such as he, are so much more cruel than the Portuguese, but such is undoubtedly the case." An inhabitant remarked to Livingstone, "God made white men and God made black men, but the devil made half-castes." When two races, both low in the scale, are crossed, the progeny seems to be eminently bad. Thus the noble-hearted Humboldt, who felt none of that prejudice against the inferior races now so current in England, speaks in strong terms of the bad and savage disposition of zambos, or half-castes between Indians and negroes; and this conclusion has been arrived at by various observers. From these facts we may perhaps infer that the degraded state of so many half-castes is in part due to reversion to a primitive and savage condition, induced by the act of crossing, as well as to the unfavorable conditions under which they generally exist.—*Animals and Plants under Domestication, by C. Darwin, M.A.*

Names Ending in "On."—We have recently, on more than one occasion, drawn attention to some striking coincidences—coincidences in names and trades, coincidences in averages, and so on; the fact that the same number of thousands will, each week, for many weeks together, visit some public museum, or go night after night with few to spare to some particular dramatic entertainment. Boxed up alone in a railway carriage a few nights ago, the observation, belonging to the same class of facts, occurred to us that a large proportion of our most eminent men in their various paths bear a name ending in "on." Thus we have Bacon, our greatest philosopher; Byron and Thomson, our greatest descriptive poets; Clarkson, Buxton and Colston, some of our greatest philanthropists; Gibbon, our most eminent historian; Clarendon, not far short; Gibson, one of our best sculptors; Hilton and Haydon, among our best historical painters; Incledon, our greatest ballad singer; Jameson, our greatest female writer on art; Johnson and Addison, our most distinguished essayists; Lytton, our greatest living novel writer; Milton, our greatest epic poet; Murchison, our most distinguished geologist; Newton, our great astronomer; Palmerston, the most English of statesmen; Stephenson, our great railway engineer; Tennyson, our greatest living poet; Wellington, our greatest military commander (with Napoleon for adversary;) and Nelson, our greatest sea captain. As among men of lesser rank, Ben. Jonson, Chatterton, Hutton, Wharton, Emerson, Simpson, John Britton, Alison, Paxton, Rawlinson, Bonnington, Watson Gordon, Noel Paton, Hepworth Dixon, Mark Lemon, Gardner Wilkinson, James Fergusson, Donaldson, Sir Thomas Watson (our first physician,) and many others, will recur to the memory. Surely this is very remarkable, and, so far as we know, the observation has never been made before. All these names speak of progress; they cry, "*Excelsior!*" Echo herself says, as each name is repeated, "On!" The circumstances that London may be given as the scene of their labors, and that these lines were penned in Brompton, may serve curiously to carry on the terminal coincidence, though they do not bear on the original observation.—*Builder.*

The Dumb Speaking.—The Jewish home for Deaf and Dumb Children, Burton-crescent, has only been started for a few months. * * The children all looked up at us with bright flashing eyes—little boys and little girls in brown pinafores, with cheery little smiling faces peeping and laughing at us along their benches. In the room itself there is the usual apparatus—the bit of chalk, the great slate for the master to write upon, the little ones for the pupils, the wooden forms, the pinafores, the pictures hanging from the walls, and, what was touching to me, the usual little games and frolics and understandings going on in distant corners, and even under the master's good-natured eye. He is there to bring out, and not to repress, and the children's very confidence in his kindness and sympathy seems to be one of the conditions of their education and care. He clapped his hands, and a little class came and stood round the big slate—a big girl, a little one, two little boys. "Attention," says the teacher, and he begins naming different objects, such as fish, bread, chamois, coal-scuttle. All these words the children read off his lips by watching the movements of his mouth. As he says each word the children brighten, seize the idea, rush to the pictures that are hanging on the wall, discover the object he has named and bring it in breathless triumph. "Tomb," said the master, after naming a variety of things, and a big girl, with a beaming face, pointed to the ground and nodded her head emphatically, grinning from ear to ear. But signs are not approved of in this establishment, and, as I have said, the great object is to get them to talk. And it must be remembered that they are only beginners, and that the home has only been opened a few months. One little thing, scarcely more than a baby, who had lately come in, had spoken for the first time that very day—"à, à, à," cried the little creature. She was so much delighted with her newly-gotten power that nothing would induce her to leave off exercising it. She literally shouted out her plaintive little "a." It was like the note of a little lamb, for of course, being deaf, she had not yet learned how to modulate her voice, and she had to be carried off into a distant corner by a bigger girl who tried to amuse her and keep her still.—*Cornhill Magazine.*

The Relations Between the Scotch and English.—The people who inhabit the small islands are a charming illustration of the blessedness of brethren who dwell together in unity. We occasionally indulge in a few jokes at each other's expense, which, when Irishmen are concerned, are apt to take a practical turn. But there can be no doubt of the profound affection with which Englishmen and Scotchmen regard each other. It is true that there are a few sneers current among us at the expense of our Scotch brethren; we are apt to accuse them of excessive zeal on theological questions, combined with an equally excessive attention to worldly matters; and, which is more annoying, to charge them with a want of humor. There is something respectable about being called a bigot or a skinflint, but it is irritating to any man to be accused of not seeing a joke. Making allowance for these bits of conventional sarcasm—and friends are always the better for two or three standing jokes to throw at each other's head—we all love the Scotch like brothers. The very sound of the brogue is music in our ears, and to see a gentleman walking about without trowsers, sends a thrill to the heart of every Briton. The type of an Englishman in the caricatures of *Charivari* is a lanky, raw-boned giant, with a plaid across his shoulders, and trowsers to match. The central figure in the battle of Waterloo, according to M. Victor Hugo, was the performer upon the strange instrument called the "bug-pipe," who continued the melancholy air of "Bonny Dundee," sitting on a pile of corpses, after the destruction of his regiment. In short, a Frenchman apparently believes that a Scotchman is, as it were, the essence of Englishmen. Strip off the outer garments of the traveling Briton, and you will discover the kilt. It is only in obedience to foreign prejudices that he abandons the costume of his native heath. Such, we say, is the prevailing belief in France, and we should say that it was a tolerably fair reflection of the affectionate sentiments which unite the two nations.—*Saturday Review.*

Becket and Langton.—Beckett was a proud, overbearing, bigoted Churchman, ever attempting to elevate the ecclesiastical above the civil power, thus making the Church the refuge of crime and infamy. His concern for the Church was a mere exaggerated estimate of the necessity of great temporal power being placed in the hands of the Church. He lacked the conciliation and discretion, and his displays of power were as offensive to good taste as they were nauseous to those who came within their range. His great principle seems to have been to make everyone who came within his influence smart under a sense of inferiority, and in his proud insolence he once insisted upon the King holding his stirrup whilst he mounted his horse. Langton, on the contrary, was never a mere ecclesiastic; though primate of the Romish Church, he never forgot that he was an Englishman; though the first on the peerage-roll, that he was still a man; and thus, while he rejected unlimited power as the price of his desertion of the popular cause, in drafting the Charter he claims that the privilege granted to the knights in capite shall by them, in turn, be granted to their vassals and villeins.—*St. Paul's Magazine.*

Marital Chastisement.—Wife-beating is an ordinary resource of marital tyranny in Hindustan and China; or at least it is allowed by the law, which condescends to regulate the mode of its infliction. Nor, indeed, ought it to be concealed that the numerous wife-beaters who figure so prominently in our own Law Courts are not without some legal authority. Before the middle of the seventeenth century, after the Roman law, a husband was empowered to give his wife a regulated amount of corporal punishment ("to give his wife a sharp flogging with whips or cudgels.") By Charles II.'s time it was found convenient to repeal so unnecessary a sanction; but English conservative prejudice would not allow it to remain quite a dead letter; for, as Blackstone naively observes, the lower rank of people, who were always fond of the old common law, still claim and exert their ancient privileges.—*Temple Bar.*

Widow Marcon's Cottage.—A very pretty little cottage was "The Brae," on the very margin of the bay, down to which the small garden, with its couple of tiny terraces and Lilliputian arbor, sloped. A toy palace fit for a Queen (of Titania's nature) with a very limited court. The widow, finding herself but ill provided for at her husband's death, had taken the place with a speculative eye. Such a bijou of a villa residence could not fail to attract some elderly spinster or widow like herself, or even two sisters (if they did not mind occupying the same sleeping apartment, for there was but one "best bed-room")—it was such a lovely spot, and so adapted for persons of elegant tastes and limited incomes. There was a dining-room, in which one could not quite give what is called a dinner-party, but three could sit down in it very comfortably, and even more, if the fourth didn't mind getting up from her seat to let the servant pass round the table. The room opened upon a lawn, soft as a carpet (and not at all larger than are the common run of carpets)—the only naturally level piece of ground in the whole fairy demesne. The dining-room opened upon "the hall," upon the white stone floor of which you might have eaten your dinner, so far as cleanliness was concerned, and provided you did not have more than one dish up at a time, for there would not have been room for more.—*Once a Week.*

TO A CAGED CANARY.

From the Galaxy for June.

What subtle pulse is in thy blood,
Poor bird, that teaches thee to sing,
That tells thee that the fair-eyed Spring
Again to these rough shores is wooed?

How dost thou know that skies are fair,
Close pent within a curtained room?
How canst thou argue from thy gloom,
The light and rapture of the air?

I know that home-bound swallows flit
Across the opal of the sky,
My brain is servant to my eye;
But how hadst thou a hint of it?

How canst thou know that ash-buds swell,
That violets peep in sweet surprise,
By what sense dost thou recognize
The Spring-song of the crocus-bell?

I am upbraided by thy voice:
For, barred from all that makes the Spring
To human thought a blessed thing,
Thou dost unwearyingly rejoice.

I learn a lesson, bird, from thee;
Shame, were my song less glad than thine,
When Spring, with all her wealth, is mine,
And the wide world's aglow for me.

Jacques Cœur and his House.—The pedestrian traveler, while pursuing the narrow street which bears his wholly plebeian name, (James Heart, neither more nor less,) turns suddenly through the ornamental gateway, whose door is adorned with an elaborate knocker, the hammer of which strikes upon a heart; and stands transfixed in that elaborate court, asking, "But who was he, this man of ample wealth and ampler brain?" It is easy to answer. He was a contemporary of Jeanne D'Arc, and did for his King by his gold, what she did by faith and the sword. Jacques Cœur and the Maid of Orleans may be represented as upholding the Crown of France in those days. Charles VII. was not worth either of their devotions, and Providence probably considered his abominable ingratitude in bestowing upon him Louis XI. for a son. Jacques Cœur was born at Bourges, his father being largely engaged in trade. Jacques wedded, while quite a young man, the daughter of the provost; her name was Macée De Leopart. When he built his house he paid due honor to his wife, whose portrait and family arms appear in several places. He extended his father's trade immensely; was concerned in the coinage both of Bourges and Paris—a sort of master of the mint; and his thoughts were engrossed by large schemes of commerce, full of their own poetry; for in 1452 he went to the East to make personal acquaintance with men and places, and on his return to France he fixed his commercial headquarters at Montpelier, covered the Mediterranean with his ships, and had agents and commercial travelers in all directions, many of whom afterward became eminent, testifying to the sagacity of his choice. Does this little description convey the idea of a real man? Not a mere historical figure, buried in dry words; but a genuine creature, rising from honor to honor; lending only too much money to his King, sent on delicate foreign missions, even to the Pope; geting so alarming rich that jealous people naturally desired his fall and pickings. In person he was slightly and nervously framed, his face was very peculiar, and he had an astonishing forehead. Except that there was a strong development of the imaginative element about the temples, this countenance suggests to the modern beholder somewhat of a likeness to Lord Brougham. It does not add to the unity of his portrait that he caused himself to be drawn in the guise of an angel, with tall wings and a quantity of yellow hair flying behind. That was *une petite fantaisie du moyen age*; the unmistakable visage is there all the same. This ugly genius being, as aforesaid, enormously rich, bought, in the year 1445, about 422 years ago, a piece of land situated on the ramparts of the town, and set to work to build. Tradition says his house cost him 100,000 golden crowns, which is, I believe, somewhere about £240,000. On the outside, that which backed upon the rampart and moat, it took the shape and aspect of a fortress; on the town side it literally broke out into blossom. The accompanying woodcut is necessarily on too small a scale to give other than an idea of the general effect of the court. It is covered with symbolic sculpture, or with domestic portraiture. For instance, the panels of the pointed tower upon the left are each occupied by two servants, women sweeping with brooms; (new, let us hope;) small retainers; a female, the housekeeper perhaps, giving alms to a beggar; and half-way up are himself and his wife. He holds a hammer, the symbol of industry, called by a French proverb *la clef des arts*. Over the kitchen door (right in the corner, with little steps leading up to it) is a sculptured panel of cooks and scullions, busy over their fire. One would need long ladders and good eyes to enter into the spirit of these strange bas-reliefs, which are of the funniest, the most familiar description. Of course his handsomest room looked into this court, and in the recess over the entrance he set up a figure of himself, riding upon his mule. The chapel is within this gateway; it was very high before it was barbarously divided into two storeis. You see the window shooting up to the roof. Here it was that Jacques caused Italian artists to paint himself, his wife, his children, and various relations, all in the guise of adoring angels. It is not to be supposed that Jacques Cœur could spend much time in his handsome reception-rooms. When at home, he appropriated to himself certain little round rooms in that strong tower at the back. The view is taken from what was the moat, now the Place de Berri. Observe that there were no windows near the bottom. Some way up is his study, his little domestic office, where he wrote his letters and his accounts. Above that, fenced from the staircase by a strong iron door and wonderful lock, which still works unwearied after 400 years of duty, was his vaulted strong-room. It is said he had a hole made in the floor, through which he could pitch his money and himself down into his study, supposing that robbers were attacking his strong-room. The corbels in this room are extraordinary. One is said to reveal the secrets of his future disgrace—an interview, political perhaps, with Agnes Sorel, the King's mistress, to which the King was a concealed party, perched up in a tree. Jacques is represented as becoming suddenly aware of the King's presence by seeing his face reflected in a fountain. It is impossible to say if this is the true interpretation of this quaint bit of sculpture. There is something peculiarly whimsical in the idea of Jacques causing it to be portrayed in his secret strong-room, as if to remind him of possible dangers in the future. Above this room runs an external gallery, of which the balustrade is ornamented with alternate hearts and cockleshells, indicative of pilgrimage. Here he came into near neighborhood of the chimneys, and consequently he trimmed their tops with the most delicate stone frills. And along the roof-line he laid a neat cover or hem of lead, which he gilded with hearts and cockleshells, and here and there a little statue, such as that of monk, knight, or pilgrim. Under the eaves of the observatory chamber is a portrait of his negro, hugging his coffer; and a little further on, an angel affably holding his coat of arms. A shield near at hand bears the arms of another rich commercial family allied to his own,—fleurs-de-lys interspersed with bales of silk or wool. In a similar spirit, the roof of a fine gallery is neither more nor less in construction than the reversed keel of a ship; and the massive chimney-piece represents a fortress, and has two little dormer windows atop, with folks looking out of them.—*La Belle France—By Bessie Parkes-Belloc.*

The Hidden Hands of Help.—How little is known of the private history of great statesmen, orators, and writers! How few of them have revealed the secret influences, the little helping hands that shaped and uplifted the lives of their genius! If the truth could be known, doubtless it would be found that every one of them, as he struggled upward, fixed his eyes upon some one human face, and knew by its smile when he had won a success. How many have reached heights they never would have attained, had it not been for little white hands, which the world never saw, that were extended to them when the beetling cliff of difficulty seemed to bar their upward way. The subtle liens of sympathy are more invisible than the threads which sunbeams spin through mid air. Those between sympathetic hearts, finer than the finest tissues of light, have fed great aspirations to glorious strength and issue. We know what they did for many of the old masters. Dante had his Beatrice and Petratch his Laura, and Thomson his Countess of Hertford as a better and purer inspiration to his genius. These were not hidden hands; for each poet revealed the one that helped him. But what they were to these great writers other hands the world never saw have been to men of every rank of distinction.—*Elihu Burritt's Fireside Words.*

CONTINENTAL AFFAIRS.

The War Cloud—The Subject of Disarmament—German Unity—Austria and Rome—Gen. Raesloeffs' Mission—The Incorporation of Poland—A Wandering Swindler.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BERLIN, Monday, April 27, 1868.

The further we advance toward the time when the god of war is in the habit of reaping his bloody harvest from the fields of discord, the louder and the more assiduously do the peace birds pipe in this European diplomatic maze. It is true affairs have not changed very much during the past six months, and the causes for war—which at least then were counted as such—have not been removed. The Emperor NAPOLEON, however, has changed his mind, it seems, and the *Moniteur* assures us almost every day that France does not even think of war, though she be armed *cap-à-pie*, and tells us that her warlike preparations are made only with a view to securing peace. I do not rely much upon NAPOLEON's words, and I am tolerably convinced that he has war in his head; but I am convinced by the news that he sees trouble brewing behind him, so that Europe may have a peaceable Summer after all.

The papers do not know what subjects to write upon, and old rubbish has to be revamped to fill their columns. The newest old story is that about a disarmament. Notes have been exchanged in reference to it between France, Prussia and Austria, they say, and Queen VICTORIA has written pacific letters. I really do not believe one word of all this.

Another old story newly dished up *is* true, but I explained already last year that it does not wear much. Prussia is sending home her *Kriegsreserve* several months before the usual time, as indeed she did last Summer. You know the *Kriegsreserve* is what we would call in America the veterans, that is to say, soldiers who have served their time in the regular army. The members of such regiments as have to take part in the drills this year will go home two days after their return to this garrison; those of the other regiments depart Aug. 31. They will of course be replaced by as many recruits. Should war occur Gen. MOLTKE need only turn a screw in his room and the machine is set agoing, which will bring back the dismissed *Kriegsreserve*, within a few days, and by that time the recruits will also be sufficiently drilled to be useful. You see all plans for disarming Prussia are absolutely ridiculous, and if the Government should dismiss her whole army even, she would still be better prepared for war than any other nation. The French Emperor knows this very well, and as long as he does not trust implicitly the inoffensive intentions of Prussia he dare not disarm, though the French army costs immense sums, and injures France most seriously. NAPOLEON did not rely entirely upon the peaceable news which was brought to him by his cousin from North Germany. He had sent somebody else to South Germany, and had learned with great concern that the Germans there did not want him, either as an ally or a liberator, and as the friendship of the Ex-King of Hanover, and even of the Grand Duke of Hesse-Darmstadt, are of too little importance, the French fox has decided that the German grapes are sour this year.

GERMAN UNITY.

BISMARCK meanwhile is finishing his work of unity. The Grand Duke of Hesse, who might have relied on his big friend over the Rhine, has probably received information that he cannot be accommodated just now. BISMARCK sent him Gen. VON BOUIN, who had such beautifully comprehensive, though rather unkind instructions, to the effect that the Grand Duke's *ame damnée*, Mr. VON DALWIGK, was to obey orders. BISMARCK asked peremptory the dismissal of the objectionable Cabinet, and DALWIGK hastened to kick his colleagues out in order to save his own position. Prince LUDWIG then resumed command of the division which includes the Hessian army, and the enemies of the German cause are once again baffled.

The popular feeling in Bavaria has also undergone a remarkable change, though I do not see as yet any of its tangible results. When the Crown Prince of Prussia passed through Munich on his way to Florence, he had with the King of Bavaria conversations of several hours duration, which were participated in also by Prince HOHENLOHE and the Bavarian Minister in Petersburg. The object of these conversations was the present position, and the emergencies which might arise from it. It is affirmed that the results of these conversations were very satisfactory to all parties concerned.

The South German States have made some proposals to the North German Confederation, which were under consideration in the Committee for Commerce and Trade a few days ago. The Southern States wish to participate in the benefits of the law concerning the "*Freizuegigkeit*," that is to say, in the law which permits a citizen of any State of the German Confederation to settle in any of the other States and carry on business, &c., without having obtained an especial permission to do so. The proposals were favorably received, and would be met by no obstacles if the Southern States would adopt the laws made in reference to this same *Freizuegigkeit* by the North German Reichstag.

AUSTRIA AND ROME.

The Confessional laws in Austria have not yet been signed by the Emperor, and the people commence fearing that the dark Roman influences will prevail. What increases this uneasiness are the statements concerning Baron MYSENBUG's mission to Rome. It is said, however, that he will not depart until the Emperor shall have sanctioned these laws, and that he has no other instructions but to confer with the Pope about modifications in the concordat. Rome has shown some willingness to submit, for it does not wish to break with Austria.

GEN. RAESLOEFF'S.

The Schleswig muddle is still in the same state, and will remain so until the Emperor NAPOLEON wants a pretext for a quarrel. The mystery of Gen. RAESLOEFF's mission to Paris seems to be explained now. He wanted to know whether France would really buy the Island of St. Croix, as the United States would like to make the purchase. Gen. RAESLOEFF, though Secretary of War, was selected for this business, because when in Washinton he carried on the negotiations concerning the transfer of St. Thomas with Mr. SEWARD. He will soon return to Paris, accompanied by a member of the Navy Department. France still postpones her action in relation to St. Croix.

THE INCORPORATION OF POLAND.

About the incorporation of Poland we hear something more just at present. Mr. VON CUBRIL, the Russian Minister in Berlin, was the first to whom a confidential statement was made in reference to this act. He had to communicate it to Prussia and to tell his Government that Russia thought this measure convenient to set the Polish question at rest once for all. Prussia had no objections, and when Prince NAPOLEON commenced to talk with BISMARCK about Poland, the Count said that he could not follow the Prince on that ground. I informed you some time since that Mr. CUBRIL was very reserved when the Prince was here; his reserve was in accordance with his instructions. The same statement was made to Austria, but in a confidential and not in an official manner. Baron BEUST did not take it as easily as BISMARCK, and Russia was quite astonished, for she believed she acted in the interest of the three thieves—I mean the the three Powers which found it once so convenient to divide Poland among themselves. Baron BEUST said that measure would produce a very bad effect not only in Galicia, (Austria's part of Poland,) but throughout Austria and, indeed, throughout Europe.

Baron BEUST expressed his ideas in a longer communication to Count REVERTA at St. Petersburg, and complained bitterly that a measure which ignored certain stipulations of the treaties of 1815, and which cancelled other private treaties between Austria, Russia and Prussia, had not even been set forth to Austria in an official manner. The Vienna Cabinet was by no means of the opinion of that of St. Petersburg, that the measure concerned Russia only. Besides, Austria was very far from imitating Russia's policy, and rather inclined to give as much scope to the development of national feelings as ever was compatible with the security of the Austrian monarchy. A similar communication was sent also to Prince METTERNICH in Paris, and in it, this measure was called "a challenge to all Europe." Baron BEUST wanted to know the opinion of the French Government on that subject; but it is said in Parisian official circles that France would not give any opinion at all. The Emperor, however, in a conversation with Prince CZARTORISKI expressed his deep regret at the step taken by Prussia. That's cheap sympathy, and Poland will feel very grateful for it. Though I do not approve at all of the cruel and despotic manner in which the Poles are treated by the Russian Government, I think everybody is glad that this foolish and hopeless Polish question is solved. The Poles may be brave soldiers—not braver than Americans or Prussians or Austrians, however, though they make as much noise as the Irish—brave whisky drinkers, brave mazurka dancers, &c., but they have proved for centuries that they are unfit to govern themselves, and that they were always a nuisance to their neighbors. Though Polish emigrants will bewail their fate in all kinds of interesting speeches, the majority of Europe will say with satisfaction: *Finis Polonice.*

IMMIGRATION.

The immigrants of whom I have already spoken have departed, but others are coming in quick succession. At the depot of Nakel they are bivouacking by hundreds, waiting for the train that will bring them to the seaboard. Some villages in that neighborhood are quite deserted, and the immigration fever still rages. Many Norwegians, too, are bent upon departing for America. Two hundred of them sailed by the *Oder*, and 380 by the *Hannah Parr*, all bound for Quebec. They are rather poor people, but hard workers and hard drinkers.

A PERIPATETIC SWINDLER.

A most interesting swindler has been arrested in Leipsic. His name is SPORNBERGER. Though only 30 years of age, very handsome, well educated and accomplished, he has passed through many wild adventures. He was born in Chemnitz, in Saxony, and had such a talent for "annexation" that he had to be placed in a reformatory when still a boy. After having been punished several times for theft, he resolved to gladden the United States with his presence. He went there in 1860, and entered the army in 1862, when he became Provost Marshal in a Pennsylvania regiment. A soldier's life did not agree with him, however, for he had enough of it at the end of the same year, and returned to Chemnitz, where he opened a cigar store. Of course, he soon failed, and fled. In his flight he got acquainted with a rich American lady, whose lover, and, subsequently, whose husband he became. In Vienna, wearied of his wife, he ran away from her, and took with him part of her already much-reduced fortune. He went with it to Mexico, (this in 1864,) enlisted, and was soon appointed to a colonelcy. He was taken prisoner at the battle of San Lorenzo, and set free after the death of MAXIMILIAN. Then he went again to New-York, and, after having been guilty of considerable swindling, returned, in 1867, to Germany. He visited Berlin and other cities alternately, lectured about Mexico, and swindled people, until at last his misdeeds caused him to be overtaken by the arm of the law. This account may interest some people in New-York and Pennsylvania.

The Political Situation—Condition of Poland—Reforms in Turkey—The Press in Austria—The German Customs Parliament—Bourbon Plans—Journalistic Enterprise—Artistic Intelligence.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, May 1, 1868.

In spite of the pacific assurances contained in the King of Prussia's recent speech and the previous declarations of M. BAROCH, distrust and uneasiness continue to be the prevailing characteristics of the political situation here. The alarm occasioned by the visit of Gen. RAASLOFF, the Danish Minister, has in a measure subsided; but no confidence is felt in a state of things which every diplomatic breeze interrupts, because, insignificant though it may appear, it may serve as a match to light up a general conflagration. *La France*, in trying to tranquilize this anxiety, thus bears testimony to the degree of apprehension which continues to pervade the public mind,

"Those," it says, in its number of yesterday, "whose mission it is to restore confidence and to dissipate fears which are mortal in their effects upon so many interests, redouble their efforts to bring back a sense of security. But they exhaust themselves vainly in pacific and conciliatory declarations; the rock of distrust keeps rolling back unceasingly, and the task has always to be commenced again. At the least incident, if King WILLIAM delivers a speech, if Prince NAPOLEON visits Berlin, if the Minister of a second class State comes to Paris, if M. GOLTZ calls on M. MOUSTIER, or M. BENEDETTI on M. BISMARCK; if Marshal NIEL energetically defends his budget in the commission, immediately speculation is aroused, imaginations become excited, and disquietude diffuses itself."

No doubt the public mind is prone to take an exaggerated view of such incidents; but what has created and kept alive this tendency? Is it not distrust on the part of the European Governments themselves—distrust not merely of each other's intentions, but what is worse, distrust of each other's good faith? How, in presence of such manifestations, can the masses be expected to exhibit a confidence which their rulers do not feel?

CONDITION OF POLAND.

I find in one of the German papers some statements regarding a report said to have been recently made to the Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH by Comte LUDOLPH, Consul-General of Austria at Warsaw, which will be read with interest, as showing the precise operation of the recent ukase for the denationalization of unhappy Poland. That instrument, as you are aware, prescribes the complete assimilation of the "Vistulian country" to the rest of the Empire; but in order that its full bearing may be understood, it becomes necessary to state the character of the instructions and ordinances which complete it. In the first place the Catholic Church, to which more than four-fifths of the Polish population belong, is, for the future, to be considered a "foreign religion," tolerated only at the side of the Church of the State (the Russian Orthodox Church.) This, you will observe, is precisely the condition of things in Ireland, which England is about to reverse by her legislation as a monstrous injustice. The private day and boarding schools at present in existence are to be closed at the end of the scholastic year, and no establishments of the kind are to be authorized or protected but Russian schools. All employes of Polish origin, even of inferior grades, are to be gradually removed from the public departments and offices. The correspondence between the authorities has been for some time past carried on in the Russian language, but the petitions, claims, &c., of private individuals have, until now, been addressed to the public functionaries in Polish. The Minister of the Interior at St. Petersburg has just issued an order that a period shall be fixed, after which no documents coming under these heads shall be received unless they are written in the Russian language. These, and a multitude of other instructions of a similar character, indicate the fixed determination which exists on the part of the Russian Government to extirpate, root and branch, all traces of Polish nationality. Whether it will succeed in its purpose is doubtful. England persevered in the same policy toward Ireland ever since the conquest of that country. She is now compelled to retrace her steps or to reconcile herself to the loss of that country. Is it likely that Russia will be permitted to disregard the lesson thus offered her, and wipe out Poland from the map of Europe? I doubt it. The sympathy which is being manifested for the unhappy Poles by the Hungarians, who formerly entertained such a dislike toward them, is indication sufficient of the feeling which is being aroused throughout Europe by these abominable measures.

It is certain that the Russian Government would not have ventured to resort to them just yet but for the ticklish character of the relations existing between France and Prussia. Thus unhappy Poland is crushed between the upper and nether millstones. The worst of her case is that none of the Powers who feel an interest in her fate dare utter a remonstrance on the subject. Conscious of the strength which the jealousy of the other Powers gives her, Russia has refused all explanation in regard to it, declaring that it is a matter which concerns the internal administration of her Empire, and that the other Courts have nothing to do with it. Such, it is stated, is the character of the reply made by Prince GORTCHAKOFF to the Baron DE TALLEYRAND. Whether the French Government will remain satisfied with it remains to be seen. The position which it occupies just at present is a difficult one, but it ought not to render it insensible to the claims of justice and of its traditional policy.

REFORMS IN TURKEY.

"The sick man" appears to be thoroughly aroused to a sense of his condition. He is determined to deprive Russia of all pretext for interferring with the care of his health. His trip westward last Summer, not only physically improved him, but stimulated his energies. He is doing astonishing things for a Turk, and is even doing things which some Christian rulers would do well to imitate. In choosing a Council of State composed partly of Christians and partly of Mussulmen, by whom all the laws of the Empire are in future to be elaborated, and in consenting to the establishment of trial by jury, he has not only shut the mouths of his detractors but enlisted the sympathies of Europe on his side. But what is more important for him still, these two measures furnish a complete justification for the policy pursued by England and France in protecting him against the aggressions of the unscrupulous Power which is ruthlessly carrying out in Poland, and secretly stimulates in the Principalities, the system which it condemns in Crete.

THE PRESS IN AUSTRIA.

After the progress which has been made in Austria in the enlargement of the popular liberties, it was not to be expected that the restrictions which hamper the Press of that Empire could be continued. Accordingly, the statement that a bill is in preparation for their modification follows logically the announcement of the reforms already effected. The details of this measure have not as yet been laid before the public, but there is reason to believe that they will embrace the following changes: The responsibility of the publisher is to be reduced, negligence in the performance of the prescribed formalities being made a simple contravention, and not an offence, as heretofore. This responsibility is only to commence from the moment when the journal is circulated. In future there can be no suspension of a newspaper, and the authority of a judge is substituted for the arbitrary decision of the Minister. The fines imposed by the various clauses of the existing law are all reduced to amounts which will operate correctively without serving the purposes of oppression. Altogether the measure is of a most liberal character, and cannot fail to give satisfaction.

THE GERMAN CUSTOMS PARLIAMENT.

The importance attached to the deliberations of this body will render some details regarding its constitution acceptable to your readers. I shall give them in as succinct a form as possible.

The Customs Parliament, when complete, is composed of 382 deputies—that is to say, of 296 members of the Parliament of the Confederation of the North, and of 86 members elected by the populations of the States of the South. The electoral law applied in this circumstance is based on the principle of universal and direct suffrage.

Independent of this assembly of representatives there is a Federal Council, to which each of the associated States delegates one or more members. The votes in this Council are 58, and are thus distributed: Prussia, 17; Bavaria, 6; Saxony, 4; Wurtemburg, 4; Baden, 3; Hesse Darmstadt, 3; Mecklenburg Schwerin, 2; Brunswick, 2, and 17 votes belonging to the other small States. The two Duchies of Mecklenburg and the three Hanseatic cities, although not constituting part of the Zollverein, have not the less seats and votes in the council as in the Parliament as members of the Confederation of the North. The votes are decided by an absolute majority, and it requires the assent of the two assemblies to pass a law. The King of Prussia is, by right, President of the Council. He convokes the Parliament, and opens and closes its sessions. The Parliament does not assemble at regular periods. It is convoked at the will of the President, according to the requirements of legislation, or when it is demanded by the votes of a third of the Federal Council. Customs duties, taxes on native sugar, salt and tobacco, and the protection of the external frontiers, are the objects to which the powers of the Council and the Customs Parliament extend. The Prussian Government represents the Zollverein abroad, and it negotiates treaties of commerce and navigation with foreign Powers. Nevertheless, when treaties with Austria and Switzerland are in question, the Governments of the States adjoining those countries have a right to be represented in the negotiations, without, however, their advice being allowed to interfere with the absolute right of Prussia to conclude the treaties.

THE MARRIAGE REJOICINGS IN ITALY.

People here make severe comments on the extravagance displayed in the ceremonies connected with the recent marriage of Prince HUMBERT and his cousin. With the finances of the Kingdom in such a deplorable condition, it is argued that such prodigality is not to be justified. Morally speaking, it certainly is not; but when has principle been allowed to interfere with royal junketings? Besides, there was a question involved in this outlay, which may reasonably be accepted as an excuse for it. In the present condition of parties in Italy, and with so many hostile influences struggling for the ascendant, the King may think himself justified in seizing upon any and every opportunity of reviving the popular attachment to his person and dynasty which have been on the wane since the failure of the M. RATAZZI's plans for the acquisition of Rome. At all events French critics have no right to find fault with extravagance of this kind. Their own Government has always distinguished itself by its recklessness of the public interests where the pleasure and caprices of its sovereigns were concerned. The sums spent on the Italian *fêtes* would constitute but a mean aggregate compared with that lavished on presents and donations to the members of the Imperial family, to say nothing of its tribe of political dependents.

BOURBON PLANS.

Spanish marriages have become a synonym for political trouble. There is one just now on the tapis which promises not to belie the evil prestige attached to them, I allude to that which has just been announced as about to take place between the Infante ISABELLA of Spain with the Prince DE GIRGENTI, brother of FRANCIS II. It is believed that this alliance is intimately connected with the plans which ave been framed by the Ultramontane party for the restoration of the ex-King of Naples. It is openly asserted that the Queen of Spain has pledged herself to lend her assistance whenever the movement takes place, and the Bourbonists here have even the audacity to insinuate that the Empress EUGENIE is not entirely a stranger to their plots. I met one of them at a party the other evening, who offered to bet with me that within twelve months he would be dancing at a court ball at the Royal Palace in Naples. Of course sensible people only laugh at such illusions, but their existence proves that there is mischief at the bottom of them.

A ROYAL SPEECH IN ADVANCE.

Our Yankee papers are sometimes twitted by their European contemporaries with their enterprise in anticipating events; but an achievement by a Paris journal, and that a semi-official one, (*Le Pays*,) beats anything recorded in this line. You know that after the reception of a new Academician it is customary for him to be presented to the Sovereign. The *Pays* announced that in compliance with the usage JULES FAVRE was presented to the Emperor on Sunday last, and actually put into His Majesty's mouth the following neat little speech:

"Monsieur FAVRE: I thank you for having pronounced so perfect a eulogy on M. COUSIN, who was greatly devoted to me during the latter years of his lif."

It turns out that not only were these words not uttered, but that M. FAVRE was not even presented, being at his country house at the time the speech was said to have been delivered. What a dreadful blunder for the *Journal de l'Empire*, the privileged chronicler of Imperial sayings and doings. I should like to have seen the expression of M. GRANIER DE CASSAGNAC's face when he discovered the error that had been committed in his journal. I am satisfied that he would sooner have fought a dozen duels than have confronted the malicious twittings of his contemporaries, who have but little reason to bear him good will.

FRENCH LAW AND "CROWNER'S QUEST" LAW.

A decision has just been rendered by the Imperial Court of Grenoble, which will not give a very high idea of French judicial discrimination, to say nothing of impartiality. You remember the sentence which was passed a short time ago on the "Impartial Dauphinois." A popular tumult broke out at Grenoble in which the crowd insisted upon the production of a piece which had been forbidden by the authorities; on issuing from the theatre, where they had just heard "Charles VI.," the audience sang the famous air *Guerre aux Tyrans*, and mingled with it some couplets of the "Marseillaise;" cries were also heard of "M. LOMBARD" and "M. GIRAUD," the first of these names being that of the functionary who had condemned it. Cries were also heard of "*A bas le garde Mobile.*" The *Impartial Dauphinois* stated that "Charles VI." and the "Marseillaise" had been sung, and that the cry of "*A bas le garde Mobile*" had also been heard. For this it was sentenced by the Tribune de Police Correctionelle as guilty of publishing, with evil intention, news that was false and that was calculated to disturb the public peace. The Judges acknowledged the correctness of the facts alledged by the journal, but declared it guilty of having disturbed them by giving more importance to the cries hostile to the *Garde Nationale Mobile* than to the manifestation relative to the vaudeville called for by the rioters. It was thought that the Court of Appeals would set aside this judgment, but it has on the contrary affirmed it, on the ground that the cry "*A bas le garde Mobile*" "was not a dominant cry, nor a cry of *ensemble*, and was only uttered by a group more or less numerous." You will own that this is close sailing for the judicial conscience. The range, however, is wide enough when, as in M. KERVEGUEN's case, the person on trial is a partisan of the powers that be. The affair of the three journals, *L'Avenir National*, *Le Journal de Paris* and the *Opinione Nationale*, sentenced for publishing independent reports of the proceedings of the Legislative Body, is now before the Court of Capation. The case will probably be decided in the course of a few days.

FINE ARTS—SALON OF 1868.

The exhibition of the works of modern artists for the present year opened to-day (Friday) at the Palace of the Champs Elysee. The crowd of visitors was unusually large, and among them were to be remarked a great number of ladies, official personages and wealthy amateurs. The artists with pencil and notebook in hand were also to be seen busily engaged in their labor of scrutiny.

I found with pleasure that the works of sculpture which had been smothered last year in the wretched subterranean galleries were transferred to their usual places in the gardens. The grounds have been arranged for the exhibition of horticulture, which takes place at the same time as that of the Beaux Arts, and which will contribute to the attractiveness of the latter. This combination is a fortunate one; the public, the artists, and the horticulturists will all equally profit by it. The works which seemed to attract most attention to-day were those of MM. Daubigny Gerome, Paul Huet, Jules Breton, Emile Breton, Corot, Fromentin, Theodore Frere, Henner, Schreyer, Protais, Emile Levy, Heilbuth, Charles Giraud, Van Elven, Marechal, Schenck, Volton, Brion Cabanel and Foulmouche.

There were a good many bad failures among the pictures, among which I may cite those of MM. COURBET, LUMINAIS, MANET and RANVIER.

In sculpture the pieces by MM. FALGUIERE, LE PERE, DESCHAMPS and GAUTHERIN obtained the largest share of notice. There is no time to-day for me to enter upon a detailed notice of the exhibition. I shall, however, take an early opportunity of returning to the subject.

PERU.

The Ravages of Yellow Fever—The Election Excitement—Threatened Revolution—The Policy of the New President—A Peruvian Watering Place—The Ruins of Old Callao.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LIMA, Peru, South America,
Tuesday, April 21, 1868.

It seems impossible to fill my letters with any subject but the "yellow fever," for it rages with almost unconquerable fury in this quaint old Spanish city, though in Callao it has spent its strength, and is fast decreasing there. Our deaths now number 130 per day, and it will find many more victims, for Lima is in a fearfully dirty state, many of the streets being torn up to build sewers, &c. The narrow, filthy streams of water (dignified by the name of sewer) which run through the streets are choked up and filled with slime and dirt, and as they are made the repository of everything that is thrown away they of course breed and promote the fever. The health authorities are having these open drains cleaned and scraped and raked out, but I think that this very cleaning process (though good and necessary for health) is done in a very bad time, now that the hot sun and the fever both act upon them when they are thus exposed and dug out, and spread the contagion still more rapidly.

The physicians in Lima are occupied night and day in attending the sick, while the drugstores are filled with anxious crowds, all waiting to have his or her prescription filled out. The fever prevailed in Callao for over three months, and the deaths numbered thirty a day average. It is asserted that over 2,700 died in that city alone! The physicians, especially the native ones, have met with marked and wonderful success in Callao in the treatment of this "pestilence," as they rightfully call it here. As the fever is rapidly dying out in Callao, it increases in virulence and mortality in this city. Lima being inland, and possessing a population of a hundred and thirty thousand, and being surrounded by high mountains, the disease must necessarily more rapidly develope than in Callao, situated upon the sea, and not so crowded with inhabitants. It is to be hoped that the physicians in Lima may succeed in arresting and controlling this fearful scourge before it shall utterly devastate and depopulate the city. The disease is spreading all along the coast. At Pisco and Huncho, (the one to the north and the other the South of Callao,) it has made its appearance with great violence, and it also has developed in three or four laborers among the Guano, at the Chincha Islands. In Chili and Valparaiso the smallpox is creating great havoc, and it seems as if the inhabitants of Peru were destined to destruction almost as surely, if not as speedily, as in the century by-gone, when the sea came in and swallowed them up in a single night.

THE ELECTION.

But despite the yellow fever, the fever of election rages, almost as violently as its more fatal namesake. The prospects of repeated uprisings and continued outbreaks in the Republic are very encouraging, and it appears evident that Gen. CANSECO will remain in power, if possible, to accomplish his ends. At Chiclayo, down the Coast, great opposition and rebellion has been offered to the Government. Col. GUITIERREZ, sent down by the Government to carry out and enforce their laws, seems utterly unable to conciliate the people or subdue them, and the Government resolved, in a council of Ministers, to send Col. JOSE BALTA to Chiclayo, to prevent a useless effusion of blood. He set out on the 18th, and, as he is so popular among the people there, no further trouble from them will be apprehended.

THE NEW PRESIDENT'S POLICY.

Col. BALTA has published his Presidential programme, in which he promises obedience to the law, whatever may be the political aspect of the Republic, respect to the rights of Church, and individuals, security to the Administration of the national exchequer, constant labor to introduce order and regularity into every branch of public service; to implant every kind of material improvement; to defend the national standard; to cultivate friendly relations with other States; toleration toward all parties; liberty to the Press, and deference to the opinions of men of judgment and of known experience in the difficult path of politics. This bulletin has given universal satisfaction, and the chances of BALTA being President were never better. Government has taken active measures in favor of its own cliques and Gen. CANSECO; but the people, *en masse*, shout and cry, "*Viva Balta*," and seem more united on this man than they ever have been since the days of old CASTILLA.

A PERUVIAN WATERING-PLACE.

I think a few lines descriptive of Chorrillos would not be uninteresting, as, since the fever has become so bad in Lima, all the wealthy families—the aristocracy of Lima—have gone to Chorrillos. This fashionable watering-place is the Newport or Saratoga of Lima. The place seems almost repulsive, after the luxury of a season at our own seaside. New and sumptuous houses are erected in Chorrillos, but there are no pavements, and the streets narrow, naked and dirty, so that a walk or ride covers one with sand and dust. Indeed, before Gen. CASTILLA added the beautiful and spacious terrace above the ravine, which commands a splendid view of the sea, the place was hardly fit for habitation. There is really nothing at Chorrillos beyond the sea bathing, which should fit it for the home of the aristocratic during the Summer months. From the fact, however, that large fortunes are won or lost in a day there, and often the savings of a whole life squandered in a single night, it has become the chief attraction and centre of the wealthy classes, and not from any special merit which the place possesses. In the evenings, nearly all the ladies promenade up and down the long quay, and the music of a fine military band, and the pleasant roll of the surf, carry one back to remembrances of home watering places. But in the daylight the scene in nowise reminds you of anything but a foreign country and a strange people. The houses retain the original name of *ranchos* (lodges) from the original Indian inhabitants, having let them as lodgings to families of Lima, during the hot season, but these ranchos have been purchased from the original owners, and other and more modern buildings erected. Gen. PEZET, the former President of Peru, has here erected a country house, which has been built and furnished with unusual splendor, and another very elegant and costly residence is called the "Little Palace," belonging to a very wealthy Peruvian Senora. But the principal attraction of Chorrillos (for the male portion of Lima at least) lies in the gaming-table, and the large sums risked on the chances of the dice.

OLD CALLAO.

I have been on horseback out to view the ruins of old Callao, destroyed by an earthquake the 28th of October, 1746. As it is a popular and accepted belief here that the shocks of earthquakes are generally felt, if felt at all, in October and April, I am quite anxious that the remaining nine days in this month shall speedily hasten to a close. I have passed safely through yellow fever, having been very sick with it and recovered, and when this month goes out I shall take a long breath, and say *vale*, very gladly too. Old Callao was not considered a very moral city, and when the earthquake came, the ground did not open and swallow them up, but the sea came in, and going out, roaring and triumphant, submerged and buried up its thousands of living souls, churches, houses, all, covered and forever swept from sight in a single night. There is, in the Museum of Antiquities at Lima, an old Spanish book, which professes to give an authentic account of the destruction of Callao. But how can I tell whether it is true, since this event did not happen "within the memory of the oldest inhabitant" hereabout! But it was with a strange awe that I looked upon the ruins, and felt my horse's hoofs sink deep in the dead white ashes and sand. Hummocks and grounds are sticking up through the deep bed of ashes and pebbles—round, smooth hills and deep indentations, which they say are the tops and spires of churches, and the roofs of houses, and here and there are bones and skulls lying half covered among the depth of ashes which covers all. I do not know why they have never even attempted to excavate any portion of these ruins, but the people shun the place as if it was ready again to open and submerge them. The old Spanish book says it was 10 o'clock at night and a great feast day—the feast day of "All Souls," and all the churches were open, all the people were in the streets, a great gala night, when suddenly a roaring thundering sea, mountains high, rolled in and covered alike the whole vast city and its population. It also says that the great barren island and mountain of San Lorenzo, adjoining Callao, was thrown up there that night in the ocean by an earthquake, and that one man was left surviving, who reached that island. This is improbable, especialy as in an old parchment map of Callao, printed long before 1746, the island and mountain of San Lorenzo is distinctly marked out. But I give the Spanish version.

X. Y. Z.

THE TRIAL OF HOME.

Continuation of the Case in the English Vice-Chancellor's Court—Cross-examination of Home.

The London *Times* of Wednesday, April 29, continues its report of the famous Home case, a part of which was given in our columns on Sunday last. On the 28th ult. several witnesses were examined for the defendant, among others Mr. GERALD MASSEY, the author, who deposed to a conversation with the plaintiff toward the end of 1866, in which she stated that since the death of her husband she had been alone in the world; having no one to care for her, had adopted Home as her child, to have some one to love and show her affection to, and had given him £30,000 "right off" to make him independent of everybody, even of herself, so that there should be nothing ambiguous in their relationship in the eyes of the world. She was also understood to say that she intended to make him the inheritor of her wealth. I inquired of Mrs. Lyon if she had acted from anything said or done at any of Mr. Home's *séances*. She assured me most emphatically that she had not, and that nothing of the sort had transpired at their early interviews beyond her personal liking. From what I saw of Mrs. Lyon I should take her to be one of the last persons in the world to be influenced by any will save her own. For example, she had taken a dislike to something done by Mr. Home's son, and nothing could soften her feeling against the child or bend her resolute will, although this was painful to Mr. Home. I saw plainly enough that she liked to have her way, and I saw that she had it. My observation would lead me to assert that the charge of Mr. Home's power and ascendancy over Mrs. Lyon is the grossest fiction, and impudently absurd on the face of it. Why, in the charge of undue influence by spiritual means the falsehood to my mind stands already manifest, for Mrs. Lyon rated her own power of mediumship far above anything shown by Mr. Home.

After stating how Mrs. Lyon was jealous of Home's going anywhere without her, her ambition to meet and be recognized by Home's titled and aristocratic acquaintances, and her disappointment when he was invited where she could not go, Mr. Massey proceeded thus:

Mrs. Lyon expressed herself as being made very happy by what she had done, and she was lavish in the show of affection toward Mr. Home; he was once speaking of some of the hardships he had undergone in early life, whereupon Mrs. Lyon embraced him and wept over him real tears, and said how glad she was to be the means of preventing anything of that kind ever occurring again; she was at times excessively affectionate; a more cynical looker-on might have surmised a something too fond and fervent; I only thought it rather an ostentatious exhibition of late motherhood.

Mrs. S. C. Hall, an intimate and old friend of defendant, had made a long affidavit describing visits to plaintiff, commencing on the 5th of October, 1866:

"I never saw or conversed with Mrs. Lyon without hearing her express the greatest affection for 'her son.' Never seemed tired of reiterating 'my son,' 'my dear son.' It struck me that she was jealous, and hoped that in return for her money Mr. Home would not only give her his gratitude, but his entire affection, which she would not like either his wife's memory or his living child to share. In reference to the prediction by her late husband's spirit, 'Oh, then,' I said, 'he came, I suppose through Mr. Home's mediumship?' 'No,' she said, 'before I ever heard of Mr. Home that promise was made to me.' On another occasion, 'I am his only mother; I have bought him with a price, and he is my own.' As time passed I more than once thought she ought to have bought a slave instead of adopting his son. Much given to domineering both over him and every one else who came near her, though at the same time she was very kind and affectionate when her will was not opposed. Repeatedly asserted to me that she had manifestations from spirits when Mr. Home was absent."

Mr. S. C. Hall, F. S. A., deposed to a conversation with Home early in October in reference to Mrs. Lyon's wish to adopt him and settle a fortune upon him. He said: The whole thing seemed so strange to me that I feared the woman must be insane or of weak mind to thus seek a man who a few days before was an entire stranger to her, and I told Mr. Home I must decline seeing her. Witness, though "with a deep feeling of misgiving," was persuaded by Home to go and see Mrs. Lyon, and described his interview with her on the 9th of October, his saying that he thought £300 a year would be ample for all his wants. She said, "I have resolved to make it more than that; I have determined to give him £500 a year at least." Witness questioned her as to her relatives; advised her to take time; warned her that the world might "put a wrong—nay an evil interpretation on your generosity to a young man of whom you have seen and know so little." She said "that was a matter of perfect indifference to her; she was friendless, and desired to have a friend who would be her companion and protector in her advancing age, and she considered the money that was of no use to her would be well and wisely expended in making that friend prosperous and happy." Witness advised her to consult her friends, and at least to take time before doing anything, quoting the proverb, "Do not act in haste and repent at leisure." She said, what she had resolved to do she would do at once, adding, "If you are Daniel's friend you will not strive to prevent my doing what is for the happiness of my own future as well as his." At this interview no word was spoken by her or me that had any reference whatsoever to spiritualism. Witness next day (the 10th of October) met Hume at plaintiff's lodgings, as she had appointed. It is utterly and entirely untrue, said the witness, that in my presence any such sentence was ever spelt out or communicated as to indicate that Mr. Hume was to be her son, or "He is my son, therefore yours." Witness contradicted many of the statements made by plaintiff as to what took place on this occasion, adding—The tissue of falsehoods contained in Mrs. Lyon's affidavits and statements only confuse me. I have heard Mr. Home several times in her presence relate the story of his adoption as the facts were, and as they are truthfully narrated in his answer, and Mrs. Lyon not only never contradicted him, but would alter trifling details. In February I heard her contradict him for the first time, and say she had seen manifestations the first time she saw him, and Mr. Home very properly told her such was not the case. The last time I saw Mrs. Lyon was on the 25th of May, 1867. She spoke of Mr. Home in terms of the deepest affection, seemingly having but one regret, and that his ill-health. Witness had known Home for eight years, and spoke of him as a truthful, upright and honorable gentleman. His peculiar gift created an interest in him, and he was especially calculated to be a pleasant companion for Mrs. Lyon to dispel the atmosphere of gloom and obscurity in which she lived, and to bring her into what is emphatically good society, which he did among the best, the purest and most respected people."

Mr. Home, in an affidavit filed by him on the 31st of March, 1868, denied that the plaintiff's adoption of him or her gifts to him were based upon spiritualism, "excepting so far as it was one of the reasons for her seeing me, she having been, like myself, a medium from her childhood. I believe that she adopted me and gave me the £24,000 mainly because she wished to have some one to care for, and enliven her, and who would be bound to her by ties of gratitude, and to bring her into aristocratic society, thereby spiting her husband's relatives and acquiring for her notoriety by the largeness of the sum. The gift of £6,000 was, in fact, as she wished it to be, and had said to so many persons, an entire surprise to me. The second $30,000 I never could understand, as she told me, in general terms, that she had made her will in my favor, and I solemnly believe that she turned against me and determined to heap insults upon me, and, if possible, ruin my good name, because I refused to accept any other relations between us than those of mother and son."

Affidavits had also been made on behalf of Mr. Wilkinson, by that gentleman, Mr. Rudall, Dr. Hawksley, and others.

Mr. Home (the defendant) was then cross-examined by Mr. James, Q. C.—I have always borne the name of Home. (Produced his father and mother's marriage certificate.) Could not explain "the strange gift" alluded to in my answer. These peculiar manifestations have occurred to me from my childhood. I speak of the displacement of material objects, seeing of peculiar visions taken to be communications with the spiritual world. Could not explain how they occurred. Have seen spirits; have conversed with them orally. They have called to me in sounds audible to my ear, and I have talked to them. Strange sounds are heard like a rapping. It does not indicate who the spirit is. We take it for granted, the same as in the call of the telegraph wire, that there is an intelligence there at the end of it. The language used by the spirit is exceedingly beautiful and elevated. The alphabet is slowly called or pointed at, and when a sound is given that indicates that a letter is to be taken down. (Pressed to give a demonstration, but declined.) Some knocks are very loud, some are very gentle. I could not do it. You can arrange as you please whether knocks are affirmative or negative. I suppose spirits are as intelligent as a mortal, for speak to them as you speak to any person, they usually spell their names, sometimes without any question being asked. If you wished to consult the spirit of a deceased relative and came to me for the purpose, I should not receive you unless you were introduced by a personal friend. I should do nothing at all. The spirit would come of its own accord if it wished. It would indicate its presence by rapping sounds or by the voice. I have no possible power. If they wished to come it would be made known to you. The alphabet is the common mode. The calling each letter precedes the intimation of the spirit. I have been bodily displaced in violation of the ordinary rules of gravity. (I must protest against its being supposed that I am the only person to whom this has occurred.) Chairs and tables have been moved in the same way. I have found a useful result in spiritualism in convincing those who did not believe in it of the immortality of the soul. It is the intelligence connected with these movements that would convince unbelievers. It is the invisible intelligence by which these things are done.

Some of the things done have rather the character of practical jokes? Yes.

Things knocked about and knocked against persons? Yes. These practical jokes are one side only of the question. There is another and more elevated side. Persons have on some occasions received useful information. They (the spirits) don't generally interfere with affairs of earth. Persons have received predictions, counsel and advice. Morally speaking, yes, but otherwise no. Have never known them give information in stock-jobbing matters; as to traveling and health, it has been done in a few isolated instances. They usually try to patch up feuds. There are all kinds of spirits, as there are on earth. Persons consulting spirits might and might not be deceived. They would have to use their own reason. If a spirit should come and tell me to cut my right hand off, it stands to reason it would be an absurdity, and I should not do it. If I had a cancer and the spirits told me to go to a particular doctor I should ascertain if he was good in that particular branch of science. I am, I suppose, in possession of this gift at present. The last manifestation I had I really can't mention the date of—yes, I have had one within the last fortnight. I have not a very good memory of what occurs at *seances*. No external phenomena occur to me during sleep. I have no recollection of what happens to me in a trance.

Examined as to a letter written by him to the plaintiff from Malvern in which he spoke of certain spiritual communications—I really can't remember how that communication was made to me. I was at that time exceedingly ill—almost dying. Have had as long a sentence as that addressed to me audibly. M. G. means Matthew Gibson, the spirit that was always with me (the father of the plaintiff.) It is from no will of mine that I cannot remember. I was exceedingly ill at the time. I meant by "dear spirits" my own mother, my own wife.

Examined as to expressions in another letter from Malvern.—That was called by the alphabet. Miss Ellen Gully spelt it out. The alphabet was called for before it began. Dr. Gully asked the question, and the answer given identified the spirit. I do not claim that because an affirmative answer is given, the identity of the spirit is thereby established. Peculiarity of dress would identify the spirit. No, it would not be the ghost of a dress; but the dress as it was on earth, as it is mentioned in the Bible. I do not speak of feeling the dress. I have not seen a spirit for a very long time. I have had too much of material things to think of. Could not say what was the last spirit I was in communication with. Would rather not mention the spirit. It was the relative of some person here present. The name was spelt out by a medium. It is simply from a motive of delicacy that I decline to mention the name. I have been in communication with the spirit of my own wife—not in reference to this suit. I have never asked a question about it. When I first met the plaintiff, I was Secretary to the Spiritual Athenæum in Sloane-street. I was exceedingly poor, only receiving pay from the society. Have never been brought up to any profession or trade. I say I gave the plaintiff rank and position—rank to associate with my friends, some literary, and others in high position in society. I consider that rank. I have no rank or position, only that which my friends give me. I was only for two months Secretary to the Athenæum. I have traveled a good deal, visited Courts, and mixed in high circles. My friends very often provided for my traveling expenses, and I have had other assistance. I had some fortune by my wife. I had previously some money settled upon me by a friend. He was a member of the Romish Church. He believed in spiritualism. He had seen my gift. Anonymous gifts (presents) are very often sent to me. I married in 1858. The income derived from my wife was sufficient for us. It has ceased for the present, but I shall recover it next year. His Majesty the Emperor of Russia has promised to see to it. (Witness explained that certain proceedings were pending in the Russian courts in reference to some invalidity in the settlement or other document on which his late wife's fortune depended.) The gifts were first developed in me, I believe, when I was six months old; not as they are now. In 1850 the first external manifestations were developed. There had been some talking of the Rochester rappings in America, and a clergyman I think it was who first gave me the alphabet. I had no means of interpreting them at first. I did seek to influence the plaintiff against her own impulse to force upon me a position of wealth. The whole that was done was forced upon me. I do not say but in my heart I was glad; but to her I sought to influence her against her own impulse. Mrs. Maurigy's account is perfectly true. On her part the position of wealth was forced upon me. I do not say I was not glad in my heart, but I wished her to let me go out of town first. I repeat, the position of wealth was forced upon me, as plaintiff well knows. (Examined upon Mrs. James Fellowes' statement of her having overheard, on Sunday, Oct. 7, "Don't interrupt me," and other passages of her affidavit—I deny that statement.) I was introduced to Mrs. Fellowes in November, 1866. No such circumstance as that she mentions occurred. I have no remembrance of any such words. (Denied other statements of the interview with Mrs. Fellowes.) I never heard plaintiff scream louder than she did here in the witness-box. Mrs. Lyon sat by the table on Monday, the 8th of October; held up a pocket-handkerchief, and said, "Look here, what has occurred." I asked her if she had not knotted it before she left home to remind herself of something. On the 7th of October, as I rose to leave the house, sounds came, "Do not, my darling Jane, say, alas! the light of other days for ever fled; the light is with you; Charles lives and loves you." I could not say who the spirit was. I formed no opinion. Jane, I knew, was Mrs. Lyon's name, as she had signed it in writing to me. Did not know that Charles meant her husband. How could I? I did not then know that her husband's name was Charles. Mrs. Key's statement as to what she overheard is perfectly false. The words "Dear spirit" may have been used. The other statements are perfectly false. I was in the house when Wilkinson came about the will. I was in the bedroom, separated by folding-doors. I took Mrs. Tom Fellowes to her carriage that night. I did not remain a quarter of an hour afterward. I never said, "Let us consult father," or consult anyone. It is not a word I should have used. (Referred to Mrs. Tom Fellowes' affidavit, which he characterized as perfectly false.) I sat at the table. I did not refuse to have a *séance*. I recollect Mrs. Tom Fellowes was curious to see spiritual manifestations. She did often say she should like to be present at a *séance*. She could not have urged me to produce spirits, as she knew I had no such power. I did say, "Mother, you remember saying you have promised me that hour." Mrs. Fellowes was in town to get furniture and carpets, and plaintiff was afraid she would get her to go with her and make her pay for them; so it was arranged that if their going out together was suggested I was to remind plaintiff that she was engaged. I distinctly deny having said "I cannot do it, mother; there is something in Mrs. Fellowes' presence that forbids it." When Mr. Rudall came on the 12th of November I caught Mrs. Key on her knees listening at the door. What Mrs. Pepper says in her affidavit about my saying "Mother and I are married to all eternity," &c., is perfectly untrue. I trust I am too much of a gentleman to use such an expression as "Death is all humbug," &c. It sounds well in the affidavit, but it is perfectly untrue. Admitted having recently written letters promising money for information. It was a trap laid for me. I received about a fortnight ago a letter. (Mr. Home read out some anonymous letters to him and his reply.) I received the woman (Mrs. Bradshaw) on my return to town, and I at once saw through her. It was simply done to irritate me, your Honor. I have a very nervous organization. (Mr. Home went on to describe his interview with this Mrs. Bradshaw, whom he intimated was an emissary of the plaintiff.) I simply wished his Honor to see to what extent hatred could be carried. I wished the letter to be produced in Court. I adhere to the statement that it was a trap laid for me, and I said so to my friends.

Re-examined by Mr. Matthews, Q. C.—The phenomena described by me have occurred to me in many countries, before many persons, in houses where I was a guest. I have had the honor to reside as a guest in the Emperor of Russia's Palace. I was there merely as a guest, certainly not in any paid capacity. My wife was a daughter of an Aide-de-Camp of the late Emperor Nicholas. She was god-daughter of the Emperor Nicholas. These phenomena have occurred in houses where there have been strangers. Scientific persons have often been present when they have occurred. I have invited scrutiny; so much so that my friends complain of me. I have also been a guest of the Emperor of the French. I have never claimed at any time or in any country the power of producing these manifestations. I have certainly never professed the power of calling up a spirit from the dead. There are several mediums besides myself. They are generally persons of highly nervous temperament. They have been often of a superior class of life—persons who, from their position, cannot be suspected of making a profit out of it. I have seen in Mr. Jenckin's presence and in his house the displacement of material objects in violation of the laws of gravity which have been alluded to. I have no theory to account for that happening. I have never consulted spirits with regard to money, temporary or pecuniary affairs, for myself or for other people—never. I have known Dr. and Miss Gully for seven years. If I had a motice for deceiving them, I had no power to do so. Miss Gully is sister of Dr. Gully, past 40. Mr. Ellis from Cambridge (correcting himself, Oxford,) the well-known classical scholar, has been present at a *séance* He is a very candid investigator; I don't know if he is a beliver. It is simply from motives of delicacy that I don't want to enter into that. The gentleman who settled money (£156 per annum) upon me had about £15,000 ayear; he was about 45 years old, and I think he made this gift to me before he had seen any manifestations in my presence. I did not solicit it. He was too much of a gentleman to bring a Chancery suit against me. (The witness was understood to say that this annuity was not still continued to him.) America seems to be the land of these things. I had a father, sister's child, and two aged aunts dependent on me when Mrs. Lyon first bestowed her gifts on me. Mrs. Ritchie takes care of my child without any remuneration from me. Most certainly no money was made out of the Spiritual Athenæum. Money was lost by it. No money was taken at the doors. Persons were not admitted except by introduction. Certainly I did not hold myself as ready to produce ghosts for people who wished to see them. When Mr. Wilkinson came, Mrs. Lyon asked me to go into her bedroom. When she had business she never wished me to know anything about it. Before the 12th of November Mrs. Lyon had determined to leave Mrs. Key's lodgings. I had never before then spoken to Mr. Wilkinson about the will, nor he to me—never, nor any communication with him about other business matters of Mrs. Lyon. Mrs. Bradshaw lives at 17a, Albert-terrace, underneath Mrs. Lyon. I had two interviews with her. I called in Mrs. Cox to have her as a witness for the person who had laid a trap for me.

The cross-examination of Mr. Home here terminated.

SOUTHERN OPINION.

Some consideration has been given by the Democrats of the Southern States to the course which their delegates to the Democratic National Convention shall take in regard to the selection of candidates. A number of the delegates have made inquiries of their political friends in Washington upon the subject, and it has been suggested to them that they had better follow the course which their Northern allies may find it expedient or necessary to adopt.

The Mobile *Tribune* urges the propriety of refraining from sending delegates from Alabama to the New-York Convention, partly because it believes that the State will not be allowed to take part in the Presidential election, and partly because it regards a split between the two wings of the party in the North as by no means improbable. In the latter case it wishes the Southern Democrats to be free to act with the Peace Democrats, who now have all their sympathy.

The New-Orleans *Picayune* tells the idle young men to go to work, and says that while it has a very poor opinion of the idle negro, it puts a much lower estimation on the intrinsic value of a white man, not disabled by age or defects of body, who whines about the hard times and impossibility of getting anything to do, when there is so immense an area of cleared soil in Louisiana of the richest quality now suffering from idleness, and a heavy demand for all kinds of labor.

The New-Orleans *Crescent* sees in the present condition only a swift tendency to an imperial *régime* conformable to the European idea of such a rule. It says that the United States possesses as yet almost none of the elements of a dynastic establishment of any kind; but when a people, failing to unite peacefully upon common principles of government, plunge deeper and deeper in contention about fundamental theories of political liberties and obligations, there is but one way in which they can be saved from anarchy.

The Charleston *Courier*, in view of the Washburne-Donnelly exhibition in the House, is moved to say that with the absence of the Conservative elements, and of the high tone infused by the hitherto representation of the South into the debates and conduct of Congress, it has ceased to be the arena of statesmanship, and has degenerated into a party caucus, where there is neither restraint upon manners or language.

The Montgomery (Ala.) *Advertiser* predicts that if the ten Southern States are permitted to participate in the ensuing Presidential election, the Democrats will have at least sixty of their seventy electoral votes, if, indeed, they do not secure them all. It says it entertains no doubt that the admission of those States will ensure the election of a Democratic President.

The Baltimore *Gazette* upbraids the Southern Press for its acquiescence in the nomination of a soldier as the Democratic candidate for the Presidency, and tells them that if the party in the North intends to commit so fatal a blunder as to abandon the right for the expedient, the work should be done by that branch of it which has several times of late years pursued to its cost that mistaken policy.

The Petersburg *Index* says that the Southerners who are most anxious for the present and future welfare of their section most frankly discard all past issues, and most cordially indorse the measures and the men promising the stability, under a truly republican system, of the United States Government.

The Raleigh *Standard*, Gov. HOLDEN's paper, earnestly appeals to the people of North Carolina to lay aside partisan feeling, now the election has passed, and to endeavor to build up the waste places in the State, after seven long years of destructive war and embittered political agitation.

For the sake of contrast, the Little Rock (Ark.) *Gazette* publishes a long list of murders and outrages in that State, the perpetrators of which were in every case either Northern or Southern Union men. It thinks that at some time it may afford good political capital.

The Charleston *Mercury*, in expressing its preference for Gen. HANCOCK for the Democratic candidate for President, says that if the times were different—if the great issue was not that of free government itself on this continent—it would prefer either Gov. SEYMOUR or Mr. PENDLETON.

The Jackson *Clarion* urges the renomination of Gov. HUMPHREYS, of Mississippi, should it be deemed wise to select a candidate without reference to the test of qualification, believing that he will be reëlected, and at the same time secure the defeat of the Constitution.

The Richmond *Enquirer* complains bitterly of the test oath required by the new Constitution, saying that it is intended to exclude from the offices of Virginia every man of integrity and character, and every soldier who braved the dangers of the war to defend its soil.

The Georgia Election—Gen. Meade's Announcement of the Result.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD MILITARY DISTRICT,
(Department Georgia, Alabama and Florida,)
ATLANTA, Ga., May. 11, 1868.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 76.—Official returns of the recent election having been received from all the counties in the State of Georgia, in which the election on the ratification of the Constitution was held: and it appearing from said returns that a majority of seventeen thousand six hundred and ninety-nine (17,699) votes has been cast "For the Constitution," the same is hereby declared ratified in accordance with the provisions of the act of Congress which became a law March 12, 1868. By order of

Major-Gen. MEADE.

R. C. DRUM. A. A. G.
Official.

MISSED A REWARD.—Mr. EASTON, of Boston, in November, 1866, left his pocket-book, containing valuable papers, on a desk in the Merchants' Bank, where it was found by a boy named KINCAID, who made several ineffectual attempts to find the owner. In the meantime Mr. EASTON had offered, by advertisement, a reward of $100 to the finder, upon his returning the book and contents. This advertisement coming to KINCAID's notice, he returned the pocket-book and claimed the reward, which EASTON refusing to pay, a suit was brought to recover it, and the Supreme Court now gives judgment for the defendant, because the plaintiff, by discovering the pocket-book where it had been left voluntarily by the owner in a banking house, did not become the finder, and was not entitled to the reward according to the terms of the advertisement.—*Worcester (Mass.) Spy, May 15.*

CONVENTION OF REFORMERS AND SPIRITUALISTS.—A national convention of Spiritualists and Progressive Reformers will be held at Rochester, Tuesday, the 25th day of August, 1868, at 10 o'clock in the morning, and to continue in session until Friday, the 28th inst. The call states that "each local organization of Spirituatists or Progressive Reformers will be entitled to send two delegates, and each State organization to send as many delegates as the State is entitled to Representatives in the Congress of the United States."

THE FENIANS.—Gen. JOHN O. NEILL, President of the Fenian Brotherhood, and part of his staff, visited Colt's Armory on Saturday, and inspected the Gatling battery gun and Berdan rifle; and it is rumored that he has effected a large contract for the above arms, and has also contracted for a number of thousand of Colt's revolvers, navy size, for use in Ireland and the Dominion.—*Hartford Courant, May 11.*

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, MAY 17, 1868.

Terms of the New-York Times.

MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum	$10
The DAILY TIMES (Sunday Edition included)	$12
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, one year	$3
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, two copies, one year	$5
The WEEKLY TIMES, one year	$2
Five copies	$8
Ten copies	$15

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in Checks or Post-office Money Orders if possible. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
TIMES Office, New-York.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

IMPEACHMENT.

The Senate yesterday assembled at the usual hour and proceeded to the consideration of the Impeachment charges. The galleries were crowded with spectators, and policemen were stationed in the aisles to secure order. After the reading of the journal an order was adopted directing that the vote be taken on the eleventh article first. It was then ordered that the Senate proceed immediately to vote on the articles as agreed upon. The Chief Justice rose and admonished the spectators in accordance with the order adopted previously, warning them that absolute silence was required on their part during the proceedings. The eleventh article was then read and the roll called, Senators rising in their places and announcing their vote. The vote stood for conviction 35, for acquittal 19. Before the result was announced Mr. WILLIAMS moved to adjourn to Tuesday, the 26th inst. The Chief Justice decided the motion to be out of order, inasmuch as the roll was being called and nothing could take precedence. The result of the vote was then announced, the Chief Justice declaring the President acquitted on the eleventh article. The motion to adjourn to the 26th was renewed, and the Chief Justice decided that a motion to adjourn to a specified date was out of order while the Senate was acting under its previous order to vote on the articles of impeachment. An appeal from this decision was taken, and the Chief Justice overruled; yeas 24, nays 30, thus making the motion to adjourn over in order. Several amendments were offered and rejected, and the motion finally prevailed; yeas 32, nays 21. The Senate, sitting as a Court for the trial of Impeachment, was declared adjourned for ten days, and the hall was speedily cleared of spectators, who departed in the most orderly manner.

CONGRESS.

When the Senate yesterday had adjourned as a Court, the President *pro tem.* resumed the chair vacated by the Chief Justice, and the concurrent resolution of the House, providing for an adjournment of Congress to Monday the 25th inst., was taken up. It gave rise to a lengthy debate, during which an allusion to the vote on the impeachment question gave Mr. HENDERSON an opportunity to explain his position. Mr. SUMNER argued in favor of an adjournment on the ground that Congress ought not to hold communication, as it must if legislative business was proceeded with, with the President until impeachment was decided. After further debate the resolution was rejected to, yeas 22, nays 29, and the Senate adjourned.

The members of the House, immediately after assembling, proceeded to the Senate Chamber, in pursuance of an invitation to attend the impeachment trial. On returning, Mr. ELDRIDGE presented as a question of privilege a resolution directing the appointment of a select committee to investigate the motives which led members of the House to address a letter to Senator HENDERSON, attempting to influence his vote on the articles of impeachment. The Speaker was of opinion that the resolution did not present a question of privilege, but submitted the question to the House, which sustained his decision by a vote of yeas 28, nays 82. Mr. BINGHAM, from the Impeachment Managers, submitted a preamble and resolution reciting that they had received information which rendered it probable that corrupt means had been employed to influence votes on the impeachment question in the Senate, and asking that the Managers be allowed to investigate the matter. The resolution was received and Mr. BINGHAM proceeded to argue in favor of its adoption, and after considerable opposition by the Democratic members the resolution was adopted, yeas, 88; nays, 13. The House then adjourned to Monday.

GENERAL.

Judge FORCE, of Cincinnati, has decided that the city is not liable for damages for failing to send engines to a fire, the duty in regard to fires imposed by the statute upon the city being to organize fire companies, to provide engines and to prescribe by-laws for their regulation. To render the Corporation liable for an injury resulting from neglect to perform an act, it must be an act which the city was bound by express provision of the law to perform.

A Washington dispatch says that Secretary SEWARD has written a letter to the Russian Minister, requesting that the two members of the Legation who recently participated as principal and second in a duel near that city be recalled by the Russian Government, and the other principal, Hon. A. G. LAWRENCE, Minister to Costa Rica, has been requested to resign. Mr. SEWARD declares that they violated an act of Congress.

The Connecticut Legislature has passed the resolution empowering the New-York and New-Haven Railroad to increase its capital stock to an amount not exceeding $3,000,000. This, it is understood, is for the purpose of enabling the Company to furnish the road with steel rails, and to purchase real estate property in New-York City; and also for the replacing of some of the present wooden bridges with iron.

Advices from Brazil set forth the retirement of Senor ALBUQUERQUE from the Department of Foreign Affairs, and the appointment of Senor SOUZA, as his successor. Senor ALDINE has been appointed Secretary of the British Legation at Washington. The news from the seat of war was not indicative of any important change in the situation.

A mail-bag, containing letters with a large amount of money, drafts, checks and coupons, was made up at Portland, Me., on Monday last for Boston, and its non-arrival at the proper time in that city created much excitement. It has since been ascertained that it was by mistake directed to Chicago. Yesterday it was returned to Boston.

A bill is now before the Massachusetts Legislature which provides that whoever sells, or has in his possession with intent to sell, or offers for sale, adulterated milk, shall for the first offence be punished by a fine of one hundred dollars, and for any subsequent violation a fine of not exceeding three hundred dollars and imprisonment in the House of Correction not less than thirty nor more than ninety days.

The students of Union College have adopted resolutions expressing deep regret at the resignation of Rev. Dr. LAURENS P. HICKOK, the President of that institution, and at the unfortunate differences and the lack of coöperation between the President and other members of the Faculty, which have occasioned it.

In Albany, on Thursday, a German named CHARLES GAUSS, who had some difficulty in which his son-in-law was involved, met the latter in the street, and, drawing a revolver, fired at him. The ball missed the intended victim, whereupon GAUSS immediately applied the weapon to his own head, looked around him for a moment, lowered it, and then raised it again and discharged its contents with fatal effect. He was a native of Germany, and was a resident of New-York.

The number of deaths among infants in New-Orleans is at present very large, the number of those dying under five years of age being nearly two-thirds of the total mortality in the week ending on the 9th inst. During that and the preceding week the whole number of deaths was 196, of which 120 were children under ten years of age. The official reports mention only the ordinary diseases incident to infancy and childhood. Of the 196 mentioned above, only 33 were from the colored population.

JOHN B. STATHAM has recovered in the Mississippi Circuit Court $3,275 damages from the New-Orleans and Jackson Railroad, for carrying him beyond the station house, at which he should have been put off, and setting him out on the ground, when he was very sick, under provoking circumstances and against protest.

Rev. I. NEWTON BROWN, D. D., a prominent Baptist minister, died at his residence, in Germantown, Penn., on Thursday evening, at the age of 65 years. He was the author of a large number of religious works, and was for many years the editor of the publications of the American Baptist Publication Society. He was born in this State, and preached for a number of years in Hudson City, and then at the First Baptist Church, Germantown. Of late years, however, he only preached occasionally, spending the greater portion of his time in writing.

Gen. MEADE has issued an order which says that although many charges of fraud in the recent election in Georgia have been made, they would not, if proved, affect the result. He therefore directs that all persons claiming office, or in any way contesting the election, be governed by the Code of Georgia, except that while by the State law the time granted to contestants is thirty days after the election, such persons shall now be granted thirty days after the date of his order.

Thirteen prisoners who have been confined in Atlanta, Ga., for the past two months on the charge of burning a negro, have been turned over to the Sheriff of Jefferson County by order of Gen. SIBLEY. This has been done because the Grand Jury has found a bill for murder against all the parties, forty in number, concerned in the murder. Fourteen of them are negroes, and twenty-seven of the forty, who were still in Jefferson County, have been arrested. The Judge of the Superior Court of the county said that they should have an impartial trial.

The Convention of the National Board of Trade will meet at the Academy of Music, in Philadelphia, on the 3d of June, and will consist of 100 delegates from all parts of the United States. During the stay of the delegates in Philadelphia, excursions will be made to the Schuylkill and Lehigh coal regions, and also on the Delaware River to League Island.

Judge TRIGG, of Nashville, Tenn., has overruled the motion in the United States Court for a new trial in the case of Q. C. DEGROVE *vs.* the Vigilance Committee.

Chief Justice DRAPER, of Canada, has sent in his resignation to the Dominion Government.

WILLIS TATE, an inoffensive and respected colored citizen of Hillsboro, Ohio, was stabbed to the heart, on the morning of the 13th inst., by DERRITT GOENS, who, after an unsuccessful attempt to commit suicide, surrendered himself to the authorities. GOENS has long had a bad reputation, and has more than once threatened to kill TATE, on account of some family grudge.

We are indebted to Purser FREDERICK W. ELY, of the steamship *H. Livingston*, for Savannah papers.

No serious injury was sustained by Hon. SAMUEL J. RANDALL in the collision with Ex-Gov. HAMILTON in Washington.

The steamship *City of Paris*, from Liverpool, May 6, and Queenstown, May 7, arrived at this port last evening.

The Coroner's inquest on the body of CHARLES M. JEFFERDS, who was murdered in Sing Sing Prison, on Thursday, was continued at the prison yesterday. Additional evidence was given which leaves little doubt that the murder was committed by a fellow-convict, named THOMAS BURNS, assisted by another convict, named GEORGE WHITTINGTON. Both of these men have been committed to dark cells to await the result of the inquest, which has adjourned to Saturday next, at 1 o'clock P. M.

A terrible accident occurred yesterday in East Sixty-second-street. It appears that early in the morning four men were set to work to remove a frame house from No. 9 East Sixty-second-street to a vacant lot in the same street, near Third-avenue. The men had taken away all but the last blocks when the building suddenly fell with a loud crash, burying them under the ruins.

The case of the United States against THEOPHILUS C. CALLICOT and JOHN S. ALLEN, indicted on the charge of conspiracy to defraud the Government, was resumed yesterday in the United States Circuit Court, Brooklyn. Among the witnesses examined was the man JAGGARD, who signed his name as a surety to the false bond upon which the 411 barrels of whisky were removed from WILSON's warehouse. Further details of the alleged conspiracy were elicited during the day and the Court adjourned until Monday.

In the Mayor's Office during the week ending yesterday, 372 licenses were issued by Marshal TAPPAN, and $3,479 75 was collected for fines, license and permit fees.

A motion was made at the General Term of the Supreme Court yesterday, to confirm the report of the Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the matter of the Public Drive, otherwise known as the "Boulevard." There were several objections made to the confirmation, and the questions of law involved were argued by counsel at considerable length. The Court took the papers and adjourned to the 30th instant, when a decision will be rendered.

The Judgment Yesterday.

The failure of yesterday was worse than that of Tuesday.

On Tuesday there were only four Republican Senators known to be opposed to conviction; but on yesterday they were reinforced by three others, constituting, with the twelve Democrats, the full nineteen necessary for acquittal.

The article which was considered the very strongest (the eleventh) was selected for the vote. Had the test been made on the *conspiracy* articles, we do not believe they would have commanded a dozen votes all told. Had it been made on the *scandalous-harangue* article, we cannot believe it would have got a half-dozen votes. Had it been made on the article charging the *seduction* of EMORY, we can hardly imagine what Senator would have voted for it. The only articles beside the one voted upon which gave hope of a majority were those charging a violation of the Tenure of Office act; and even these, it seems, were considered weaker than the eleventh.

This eleventh article charges that the President declared in a public speech in Washington that the Thirty-ninth Congress was not a constitutional Congress, but a Congress of part of the States, thus denying the validity of their legislation; and, in pursuance of this declaration, attempted to prevent the execution of the Tenure of Office act; also attempted to prevent the execution of the Appropriation act of March, 1867, and also of the act "for the more efficient government of the rebel States." It is the article which THAD. STEVENS drew up, and compelled the reluctant Managers to accept; and it embraces three of the points more fully elaborated in other articles.

Every sort of appliance had been resorted to between Tuesday and Saturday to secure the requisite number of votes for conviction; and every kind of means had been used to get those Senators who were considered doubtful, or who were supposed to favor conviction on any particular article, to concentrate their votes upon some one or other of them. Had it been possible in any way to move those Republican members who finally voted for acquittal,—had personal slander, insult and menace, been of any effect—had party pressure and threats of party vengeance possessed any power—had bribery and venality been effective agencies—had appeals, prayers, dictation sufficed to change them—had the wiles of political sharpers or the shameless propositions of political desperadoes been listened to—had they consulted their selfishness or their own political prospects, they would certainly have been brought over. But they resisted everything but their own convictions, and asserted, in the grandest manner ever known in America, their personal independence, the independence of the Senate, the rights of conscience and private judgment and their own honor. Forever distinguished in the most honorable way among Republican Senators will be the names of TRUMBULL, FESSENDEN, ROSS, HENDERSON, GRIMES, FOWLER and VAN WINKLE.

Secretary Stanton—The Vacancy in the War Department.

We do not see that Secretary STANTON can now subserve any purpose for himself, or the party, or the country, by continuing longer to "*stick*" in the War Department. The vote yesterday exculpates President JOHNSON from any violation of law in removing him from office in February last. The articles specially charging the President with a crime in so doing were found to be the weakest of those drawn up by the Managers, and a vote was altogether avoided upon them from the assurance that they would in any event be defeated.

The result of yesterday's session must make Mr. STANTON's retention of the War Department impossible. When he refused to give it up before, he sarcastically declared that he was moved by "considerations of a grave public character;" and his friends attempted to justify his conduct by alleging the necessity of forcing an issue with the President that should end in his impeachment and conviction. The issue was forced, but it has terminated differently from what had been anticipated by those who forced it. Had it ended in the President's conviction, STANTON would have been justified, and his title to the War Office confirmed. As it has ended in acquittal, STANTON's course is condemned, and he is removed from the office by the simple fact of the judgment.

It is to be hoped that none of Mr. STANTON's indiscreet friends will now urge him to *stick* any longer. He could probably force some further difficulty with the President. He could in some way renew the trouble which has ended adversely to his claims. He could succeed in complicating and embarrassing the administration of affairs. But we trust that neither his own judgment nor that of his friends will lead him to take such a course.

No interest of the country calls for his remaining in office. Every interest of the country calls for his immediately vacating it.

It is to be desired, therefore, that Mr. JOHNSON will at once send to the Senate the name of Gen. SCHOFIELD, or Gen. COX, or some one of the other capable, worthy and acceptable men who have heretofore been mentioned in connection with the War Department.

All Quiet on the Potomac.

Mr. SCHENCK was wrong in predicting that bloodshed would follow acquittal. It seems that the political fever in Washington was for a short time very high, and there was a great deal of inflammatory talking. In this City there was a lively interest in the result. Crowds gathered round the bulletin boards and street corners; while at such public places as the Corn Exchange and elsewhere, there was some cheering and probably some groaning, upon the announcement of the news. There seems to have been very much the same state of things in all the great cities, and lesser cities, and one-horse towns throughout the country.

But no one proposed an appeal to arms—at least *no one who had any intention of taking up arms*. No one proposed a forcible reversion of the judgment of the Senate. No one proposed to expel by the bayonet the President whom the High Court had refused to expel by the ballot. The verdict was accepted in the true American style by people of all parties and opinions.

In fact, instead of an increase of excitement, there seemed to be in all quarters a very sudden diminution of excitement after the rendering of the verdict. While the thing has been in suspense, the hopes and fears of men have been kept aroused to the highest pitch. The wilder and worser sort imagined that bluster and menace were elements of success; and they resorted to them to such a degree that those unaccustomed to such spectacles might well have supposed they were dangerous. But when at last they found they had gained nothing by their savage antics, they ceased their display, and, we should hope, began to feel slightly ashamed of themselves.

We have no doubt that Mr. SCHENCK will feel very much delighted that his predictions have turned out untrue, and very much delighted at the way in which the people have behaved.

We hope he will indulge in no more predictions of the sort. We shall soon enter upon a political campaign in which the popular passions will be very much excited, and in which threats of commotion will be one of the very surest means of bringing it about.

Public Opinion in England on the Irish Church Question.

The elections recently held in England in order to fill up casual vacancies are certainly encouraging to the Tories as far as they go. They prove that the Tories, as the hereditary supporters of "Church and State," are thoroughly aroused, and that they are determined to accord their most enthusiastic support to their leaders in opposing what, from their point of view, they regard as a work of spoliation. In several cases a Tory succeeded a Tory without opposition. In the important agricultural constituency of East Kent, where a vacancy had been caused by the elevation of a veteran Tory to the Peerage, a contest took place expressly upon the points now at issue in Parliament, and the result was the return of the Tory, though an untried man, by a majority considerably larger than any that his party have been able to secure at recent elections for the division. At Bristol, the most important city in the west of England, which has been for many years in the hands of the Liberals, a seat has been wrested from them at the election consequent upon the bankruptcy of Sir MORTON PETO. The unsuccessful Liberal candidate was Mr. SAMUEL MORLEY, well known as a strong dissenter and energetic assailant of the Established Church in England as well as in Ireland. This is naturally regarded by the Tories as a most important triumph, in view of the wealth and population of Bristol and its consistently Liberal traditions for many years past. The Liberals, however, scarcely exercised sound discretion under the circumstances in selecting a Dissenter as their champion. Sir MORTON PETO was a Dissenter, and the circumstances of his exit from parliamentary life were not such as to bring the name of Dissenter into particularly good odor with the citizens of Bristol. In the small borough of Cockermouth, too, the Tories have gained a seat, but this shows rather a change of opinion in one or two local magnates than any expression of the popular will.

Without attaching too much importance to these isolated elections, they unquestionably indicate that the struggle, on an appeal to the country, will be severe. In order to appreciate the situation it must be remembered that the stirring appeals to their supporters of Mr. DISRAELI and Mr. HARDY are far from being mere *ad captandum* "cries." They are simply announcements that they intend to adhere to the traditional policy of the party of which they are the chosen leaders, and through the support and confidence of which they hold office. Mr. DISRAELI is Prime Minister because he is leader of the Tories, and he is leader of the Tories because he is a Tory himself; trusted as such, as events have shown, by the party with scarcely an exception. In resisting the disestablishment of the Irish Church as he does, Mr. DISRAELI is merely doing his duty as leader of a powerful party, one of the most fundamental principles of which is violated by the threatened action of its opponents.

It seems at first sight somewhat strange that so large a body of English Churchmen as the Tories are should so unanimously refuse to admit the distinction between the Irish and English Churches, and should persist in regarding the interests of the two as inseparable. The cases are so widely different. In Ireland four men out of five are not only not *of* the Established Church, but they necessarily must be *against* it. They *must* look upon it as a yoke imposed by conquest, as a badge of subjection, and as a Church of which the teaching is deadly heresy and the ceremonies a profane mockery. In England, on the other hand, there is no feeling of foreign conquest in the matter. There is no vital difference in doctrine between the Church and the mass of her opponents. Hundreds of thousands of Dissenters, though they may prefer the simplicity of the chapel to the ritual of the Church, the fervor of extemporary prayer to the set forms of the Anglican prayer-book, are still far from wishing the destruction of that Church. They think it no deadly sin to occasionally join in its services, and if the hold of the Church on the people be estimated by the proportion of marriages which it solemnizes, or by the proportion of funerals within its churchyards, it will still be found to be enormous.

There can be little doubt that much of the ardor with which the Tories have taken up the defence of the Irish Church arises from distrust of the quarter from which the proposal for its abolition springs. Mr. GLADSTONE's political tergiversations of late have been so extraordinary, and his impetuosity in advocating each new set of opinions he has adopted so great, that it is not unnatural that a great many moderate men should be alarmed when they find him entering with such eagerness on a course of policy so utterly opposed to all his previously expressed convictions. They do not know where he means to end. His gyrations have been so rapid, his conversions so miraculous, and his eagerness for office so transparent, that the bare fact of his proposing anything at once sets an immense number of moderate men against the proposal, simply from suspicion that it is only a stepping-stone to something else. It is clear that this Irish Church controversy is not going to be settled without a very severe and protracted struggle, and, to a great extent, an unnecessary one. Mr. GLADSTONE may be fully in earnest in his new convictions, but there certainly seems to have been great want of tact and statesmanship in the way in which he has driven so large a body of English Churchmen into opposition to an act of justice, through distrust of himself and his possible intentions.

Cutting Off Heads.

Loud threats of excommunication from the Republican Party are made against Senators TRUMBULL, FESSENDEN, HENDERSON, ROSS, GRIMES, FOWLER and VAN WINKLE for their votes in favor of acquittal. We hear from Washington that a Congressional caucus is proposed for to-morrow to take action in the matter.

Probably the Radical leaders who now control things believe the Republican Party can afford this. They have already labored with no little success in the same direction. It is long since they "read out of the party" the most prominent of those who founded it, built it up, established its policy, and secured its success. It is long since they came to the conclusion that the best way to insure their hold upon power was to narrow its basis as much as possible, and outlaw all who dared to differ from them upon any point of policy or detail. It is true the developments of the times have been against them. It is certain that under their management half a dozen Republican States have been thrown into the hands of the Democracy, and that in half a dozen others there has come to be such a close division of parties that no calculation can be made in any election as to which side they will turn. It might be supposed that even the blindest of them would apprehend that a much longer persistence in their factious and selfish policy, a little more illiberality and exclusiveness, a little more narrowing of the basis, a few more "expulsions," would bring the structure down about their ears, and give the country over to the control of the Democratic Party.

But they despise all such considerations. They scoff at the warnings which grow louder and louder. What to them is the defeat which is lowering, so long as they can secure their own ends in the meantime? What to them are the great national interests which demand Republican ascendancy, if it can only be won through the subordination of their egotism and the exercise of something like political discretion?

They treat with unutterable scorn all considerations of policy or political expediency. Everything becomes to them what Mr. DOUGLAS called a "great principle"—belongs to the sort of "gu-reat per-rinciples" which Mr. LINCOLN delighted to ridicule in his own inimitable manner. All the articles of impeachment involve great principles; all the legislation of Congress is based on great principles; all the whims of STEVENS or SUMNER are great principles; every road that leads to Rome is a great principle. They would not budge a hair's breadth, for then everything would be lost. They would not change their line of approach, though it led to the same point, and insured success instead of failure. They would employ neither strategy nor tactics, but would rush ahead, though a precipice were in their front.

It was not in this way that the Republican Party obtained power and the control of the country. The anti-slavery men who formed it, and who carried it to national success eight years ago, did not declare for *abolition*. Their "principle" was anti-slavery, but they were discreet enough to seek their end by the cautious policy of merely declaring against slavery extension. The country could not have been carried for LINCOLN on an Abolition platform, and had they attempted so to carry it, we should still have been under the domination of the slavocracy. They saw the two methods of action—one by direct assault, and the other by flanking the enemy's position—and they were satisfied to adopt the plan which gave the most promise of success. A similar wisdom governed them in 1864, when even the "Republican" name was changed to that of "Union," and thousands of Democrats were brought into its ranks by its wise assumption of ground upon which men of different views could stand.

It is since that time that the "Excommunication" policy has had its way. And, as we have already said, it has not thus far brought forth such fruits as give promise of a very successful season.

A Society in Search of a Subject.

The Anti-Slavery Society, which has been holding its anniversary during the past week, seems to have been wofully driven to the wall for a topic. Anti-Slavery, of course, had become one of mere antiquarian research, or of historic comment. Woman's Rights was fixed upon by most of the speakers, while one ingenious resolution pitched savagely into the poor Colonization Society, also holding its anniversary at the same time, as a kind of "relic of barbarism." WENDELL PHILLIPS, however, seems to have been most at loss for a subject, as he was already recorded in favor of postponing Woman's Rights in behalf of "Anti-Slavery."

SHIEL is reported to have shrewdly said of DISRAELI that the death of Sir ROBERT PEEL left his young opponent in the condition of a dissecting surgeon without a subject. In like manner, WENDELL PHILLIPS, on the death of Slavery, found himself without a fit subject for his invective. His gall now bubbles up and wastes itself upon men who are considered by most of his own hearers to be as thoroughly "Anti-Slavery" as himself, and as honest and strong and candid in their convictions. So it is with the Society as a whole, which is forced either to keep up a show of activity by pouring hot-shot into a captured and abandoned citadel, or else to move off upon some entirely different and disconnected campaign. But to Mr. PHILLIPS it seems a pity for the Society to be enacting "Hamlet," with the part of the Prince left out.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The number of disappointed office-seekers at this moment is immense. About a hundred politicians expected by this time to be members of President WADE's Cabinet; about a thousand expected to have foreign missions, and about a hundred thousand expected nice fat places throughout the country. President WADE, we were told, was to make a "clean sweep," routing out everybody, and making room for his friends. We have heard of a great many bargains among great politicians in anticipation of his advent to power. But now bargains, hopes and expectations are all blasted. Is it not mournful to think of?

The Committee of the East River Association has adopted a petition to Congress on the subject of the obstruction at Hell Gate, another to the New-York Chamber of Commerce, and another to the citizens at large on the same subject. This clearance of Hell Gate is as vitally important to the future of this City as the Great Pacific Railway. The latter will draw a vast increase of trade and intercourse through New-York; and the removal of these rocks in the sound is a necessity beyond any doubt or consideration of expense. Just now it has been shown that the obstruction causes a loss to the commerce of the port of a million and a half of dollars yearly. No doubt Hell Gate will be a tradition shortly; and it would be a lucky thing for New-York if the shallowness at the front entrance of its harbor could be as surely remedied as those reefs.

We wish it could be settled for a week or two, *who is* the preëminent, unequaled, unapproachable American "criminal?" For a good while past it has been ANDREW JOHNSON, who has been guilty of all the crimes that BUTLER and STEVENS could possibly think of. But latterly it has been Mr. GRIMES who has far outdone JOHNSON, and has been accused of perjury, bribery, treason, and several other crimes with which JOHNSON has never been charged. We had hardly fixed upon him, however, when lo! FESSENDEN, TRUMBULL and HENDERSON appear as equally hideous and no less criminal monsters. Yesterday, they were all thrown in the shade by Mr. ROSS, who, up to this time, has been regarded as a most excellent man, an able Senator and an upright, conscientious, Christian gentleman. Now, he is a more monstrous criminal than JOHNSON, GRIMES and all the rest of them. The vituperation of him makes all previous vituperation appear as gentle eulogy. If another vote is taken, however, we have no doubt that other men will then be discovered even worse than him. One might think that in time language would fail to give any idea of these criminals; but the resources of Billingsgate are immense. We should like, however, to know what historical monster we shall compare Ross with. JOHNSON has been put in unfavorable comparison with CAIUS VERRES and DOMITIAN; GRIMES is worse than Judas Iscariot; FESSENDEN worse than BENEDICT ARNOLD, and TRUMBULL worse than BOOTH. We wonder no one has thus far fallen upon *Sennacherib*, who is the only historical personage we can think of with whom to compare Ross. It will be remembered that Sennacherib was the individual who "came down like a wolf on the fold."

Mr. PHILLIPS, in his lecture on O'CONNELL, did not do any adequate justice to that Celtic theme—and it was not to be expected that he should. He did not notice in any way the curious and surprising fact that the most powerful and popular orator of an excitable and eloquent people, the more than Cleon of his age, was no sooner dead than he was almost forgotten. It is a very singular biographical study. GRATTAN and CURRAN, both Protestants, and not over popular in their day—men of seclusion and without any of the robust qualities of O'CONNELL's nature, have in our day a stronger hold on the Irish mind, so to speak, than the great liberator of his coreligionists. It does not seem right or fit, somehow; for O'CONNELL was a great Irishman, and he dearly loved the country he served so strenuously.

The International Ocean Cable Company is about to lay a second cable from Havana to the Florida terminus, and our American electricians and experts will have employment on it. This line will shortly have the benefit of another to be laid down from Panama to Havana—a project for which Commander IRWIN, in the *Gettysburg*, is now engaged in taking soundings. Another cable is about to be placed between Aspinwall and Jamaica; and yet another from Port Antonio, in the latter island, to Key West, in Florida. In a short time these ocean lines will be as much matters of course and common business as land railways.

The marriage of the Italian cousins, HUMBERT and MARGARET, is now the news of the hour from Italy, and we have accounts of the various and splendid wedding gifts offered to the bride by the chief cities of Italy—Milan, Turin, Venice, Naples, Florence and others. "Sweets to the sweet," as the Queen says in "Hamlet," and pearls in showers have been lavished on the *Margarite*, or pearl of Savoy. She seems to be a greater favorite of the people than poor HUMBERT, who is a very plain-favored young man, like his father. One night, lately, somebody wrote with a chalk on the gate of the Duchess of Genoa's palace, in Turin, "Ye shall not cast your pearls before swine!" The words were in Latin, which seems to show that it was an ecclesiastical punster who treated the bridegroom to that nocturnal "peach in the eye," as the Italians would call it.

Dr. BUDINGTON replies to the call which we made upon him yesterday for more explicit and detailed information concerning the charges of drunkenness which he was alleged to have made at the meeting on Thursday of the Brooklyn Women's Temperance Association against three or four prominent Senators, disavowing responsibility for the truth of the statement, and asserting that he was careful to do so at the time. At the close of the meeting he simply said that he had heard a report of this sort at Washington, and he repeated it without a thought that it would be published at all, certainly with no expectation that it would be published on his authority. We take leave to add that neither Dr. B., nor anybody else, has any right to make or repeat remarks involving the character of Senators or other persons, without expecting to be held responsible for them.

Mr. RICARDO in England is anxious that the telegraph system which he has done so much to establish, shall be turned over to the management of the Government. All the Chambers of Commerce are of his opinion on the subject. But some of the public journals are doubtful whether the Government officials could procure and forward intelligence as impartially and cheaply as the present "penny-a-line" system which they find satisfactory. It is thought the bill now before Parliament will succeed in bringing about this interesting reform, and so put the telegraph management on the footing of the Post Office. The same thing has been proposed here, but the feasibility of the change is open to grave doubt.

The doomed and dwindling red men of Dakotah have been expostulating with fate in the shape of Gen. SHERMAN and the Peace Commissioners, at Fort Laramie. A treaty of seventeen articles has been made with the Brules, Sioux, Arapahoes, Cheyennes and others, who are to have their wild animals a little longer. The posts of Reno, Smith and Phil. Kearny will be given up, and the Powder River country left without intrusion. That part of the business is a rude kind of success, in its way. But Mr. ALEXANDER GARDNER, the Washington photographist, has failed in his part. The red chiefs would not allow themselves to be "taken." They seemed to suspect sorcery and the evil eye, and always dodged the "optic tube" of the artist, who was obliged to take up with "still life" instead, and the cliffs and savage landscapes of the Rocky Mountains.

HENRY JAMES FARRELL, who shot the Duke of Edinburgh, said, on being arrested, that the task was "sent out and allotted to him." He said he made a mess of it and failed, and also that the Prince would recover and he himself should be hanged. He admitted that he was not sorry that he had failed. He had been found guilty, and on the 1st of April was sentenced to die. It was generally believed that the Queen (as in the case of EDWARD OXFORD,) would be inclined to spare the assassin's life. But in this case, on account of distance, there can be no royal interference. No doubt the condemned man has already suffered. The revolver with which he fired the shot had the mark of SMITH & WESSON, Massachusetts.

Some of the Kansas editors have at least the merit of frankness. Mr. WILDER, who has resumed his former position of editor of the Leavenworth *Conservative*, says in his first article: "I have done some very mean things in my day, of which I am more ashamed than any other man can be. These things will probably be more talked of now than ever before. When a man publicly announces an upright course of life, every error or vice he ever had is brought out by his enemies who had not before seen anything very bad in his character." Mr. WILDER is a sprightly writer and enterprising editor, and an excellent fellow; and we are sure it must be from an excess of conscience that he thus unjustly speaks of himself.

The *Dunderberg* has undergone a considerable "sea-change" since she left our waters for the East. In the first place, she has been changed as to the name, which, certainly, did not sound so well in our language as in the Scandinavian. Being now in the possession of France, she is called the *Rochambeau*, and carries and contains a number of French additions and appliances of armament or motion which countenance the new baptism, in some sort. The little Prince Imperial went on board this "leviathan afloat," on the occasion of his late visit to Brest, where the *Rochambeau* is stationed.

WENDELL PHILLIPS sometimes meets his match. One of our revolutionary ladies was at him, the other evening, during an Anti-Slavery meeting—on which occasion he appears to have had the worst of it. This lady, Mrs. KEMP, got up, it seems, and told him he had better row in his own boat, in which he had negroes and mere men, and no room at all for ladies. She went on to tell him he was too big a man for the bark of the gentler sex, and she said she supposed he did not want to have anything to say to it, to which he replied, in a subdued manner, that he did not. The people within hearing were a good deal amused by the colloquy, and thought it "sport to see the engineer hoist with his own petar." Miss DICKINSON, too, had a snap at him, a few days ago. Men delight not him—nor women either.

The Helena *Herald*, of Montana, gives a thrilling account of a young man named ALEXANDER PATTERSON, from Pittsburg, Penn., who was borne in a boat down the dreadful Falls of the Missouri. The poor fellow, being intoxicated, started alone in the boat, in spite of the warnings of his companions, being determined to prove that he could get safely across the rapid stream. He was carried down in spite of all his efforts. One of his oars broke, and then he was seen standing up and waving his hat wildly toward his friends, who could do nothing to help him. At last, when he approached the edge of the gulf, they saw him lie down in the skiff. In another moment, he was swept over the cataract, and no trace of him or his boat could afterward be found below the Falls.

AMUSEMENTS.

Pike's Opera House—"Lost."

Mr. MAEDER's drama of "Lost" had a fourth representation at Pike's Opera House last night. The attendance was better than upon any previous night. The play was reduced to four acts—but condensation appears to have muddled the story more than ever. It is impossible to say what is "Lost"—unless it be the time given to the piece. In the original entirety of the drama everybody came to the footlights and detailed his neighbor's history, or gave the history of all the *fêtes* and fairs of the neighborhood for an antecedent period of twenty years. There is still a good deal of year-books and biographical dryness about the conversational episodes, but the actors seem to have studied their parts more attentively, and no longer stammer over, or misplace and recommence their interminable statements. Yet "Lost" is still very far removed from being a good play. We don't object to a drama because it is romantic and abounds in stirring or improbable incidents. It is the romance of the story, with good scenery to back it, that makes the success of a play like "Rosedale" or "Arrah na Pogue." But why give us plays without words? There are not two sentences worth hearing in "Lost," and there is much indelicacy uttered in it that ought never be spoken. There is not a flash of wit, not a thought that does not belong, like the incidents, to the most threadbare stock of intellectual properties for the romantic drama. The defect of "Lost" is not that it contains this kind of melodramatic stuff, but that it consists of it wholly. It is all sauce and no fish; all bounce, conventional stage affection and illicit love, agony of the boards, pop, enter at the nick of time, die in one act and come to life in the next, and flummery without a morsel of substantial thought or satisfying literature under it.

French in origin, it is loosely French in character and morality. Two delectable brothers lead the *dramatis personæ*. These are the *Count Emil de Rougeville* (Mr. MCKEE RANKIN) and *Chevalier Balthasar* (Mr. GEORGE BONIFACE.) *Balthazar*, the younger, is the black sheep, and has been cast out of the family fold; he returns at the beginning of the piece to appeal to his relative for assistance. This he receives; but happening to discover an intrigue between *Emil* and *Nina Dumont* (Miss KATE NEWTON,) the wife of *Raoul Dumont*, a magistrate (Mr. FRANK LAWLER,) he attempts to coerce his brother into further pecuniary advances as bribes for secrecy, but is foiled by the refusal of *Emil*, who resolves to fly from his own guilty passion and the country. Before going, *Emil* leaves an instrument with *Octave Seraphim*, the Royal Notary (Mr. JOHN DYOTT,) bestowing all his property on *Nina*—who it seems loved him before she married her present husband, and is living that familiar French stage agony of being wife to one man and in love with another. In the expectation that the death of *Nina* will secure him all the ancestral acres and ingots, the scamp *Balthasar* poisons a draught that the girl is to drink, but by one of those conventional faints which stage people always experience so handily, *Emil*—who has come to take a "last farewell" of his adored, feels the need of a reviving draught and receives the poisoned goblet, which he drains to the dregs, then falls to the floor accusing *Nina* of killing him in order to more speedily enjoy the wealth he had willed to her. He discovers the real murderer however before expiring, and is supposed to depart on his long journey somewhat contented after making the fratricide swear to guard and protect *Nina* from evil. This poisoning scene is the culminating point of the third act, (as the play is now arranged,) and occurs in the Red Chamber, an elaborately crimsoned and mechanical scene, which is built upon a platform; this platform is wheeled completely off the stage, out of the view of the audience, with its furniture, characters, &c., to effect a transformation to an exterior view of water and open country, rustic bridges, &c., revealing the tableau of Abel pursuing Cain, and the latter's oath. The final act brings *Balthazar* to justice, of course, but not until *Nina* has been suspected of his crime, and in the end is shown the complicity of the fratricide in another and more brutal murder, with the investigation of which the Magistrate, *Dumont*, has been busy throughout the drama. This is but a bare outline of the main plot, which, however, has numerous branches that never interest the public, and never reach any culmination. The old Notary, who is lamenting through three acts "his sainted THERESE," discovers her infidelity from a brutal song that is sung by one of his clerks, and goes crazy on account of the indecent revelation. He brings the habiliments of the dead woman upon the scene, and in his fit of disgusting lunacy rends them apart. People of ordinary morality shudder when they read of a desecration of the dead—what must be their feeling upon seeing the sacrilege mimicked! The character of the Notary, which is garrulous and light in the previous scenes, was deeply emotional in this—was probably written to suit the capacity of some Parisian artist whose art lay in depicting all the emotions of variable old age. Mr. DYOTT is not such an actor. Old favorite and first-rate actor as he is, he is nevertheless one of those entirely reliable and reputable artists of the old school who are so fatal to young authors, by reason of their contempt for new language and contemporary plays; a contempt which prevents their memorizing more than half the young author's lines. But what with mingling a faint glimmering of the new plot, and a number of old phrases saved up for a rainy day from by-gone dramas of all periods, and repeated interjections of the good old stage "He! he! he!"—which terminates in a choking cough—these good old artists manage to get along so nimbly as to please their audiences, and have themselves reported by thoughtless critics as having "made the most of a wretched part."

The character played by Mr. BONIFACE in the new drama is one that FREDERICK LEMAITRE acted in Paris. It is a combination of those thoroughly French scamps, *Don Cæsar de Bazan* and *Robert Macaire*, and in the hands of the French mimic may have been at least an intelligible creature if not an interesting character. Mr. BONIFACE makes it neither. *Balthazar* has a follower of the *Jacques Strop* order, which is personated by Mr. ATKINS—and recalls that actor's senile performance of the *Valet* in the "Black Crook." Some minor parts are played by Miss CELIA LOGAN—whose care of a mass of very beautiful back hair seems still to occupy her study and exhaust her talent—and by Mrs. SKERRETT and Mr. C. HALL. There is some silly dancing in the piece, and the act culminations are so badly arranged as to permit, in one instance, an interesting scene to be broken by a ridiculous ballet, while the main characters gawk about in the background speechless and apparently paralyzed as the curtain falls. The scenery which illustrates the play is all very beautiful, and as much out of keeping as a gold frame round a ten-cent print would be. Mr. SEAVY, who painted the pictures, deserves the highest credit for his invention, displayed in the inundation scene, where effect of real rain occurs, and in the red-chamber transformation. He is bold with his brush, and his fancies run to bright colors—but his combinations are often in very good taste, and very excellent contrast.

Various Theatrical Notes.

Mrs. PROSSER's reading at the theatre of the Union League Club on Friday evening was attended by a choice audience. The scenes from SHAKESPEARE's "Taming of the Shrew," and CORNEILLE's Imprecation from "Les Horaces," were delivered with a more apt appreciation of the feeling demanded in their illustration than her readings from "Hamlet." The failing of the beginner—want of modification—is Mrs. PROSSER's present fault. It is easily corrected. Her audience expressed its pleasure at her performance very freely.

A new singer, Mr. J. ACKERMAN, has been added to the band of San Francisco Minstrels. He seems to be liked. The programme of merry acts given by this lively band is varied each week, and besides the new comers, who are always coming, the old favorites—BIRCH, WAMBOLD, BERNARD and BACKUS—appear every evening.

Mlle. JANAUSCHEK sailed for Europe on Wednesday last, with the principal members of her troupe. She is to return in the Fall. Mr. DAWSON, having recovered from his recently reported insanity, also contemplates returning to America.

GEORGE CHRISTY was 41 years and six months old when he died.

The death of Mr. CHARLES M. WALCOT, Sr., is reported in the Philadelphia papers. He expired on Thursday last, at the residence of his son. Mr. WALCOT'S real name, we believe, was Melton. His assumed name is intimately connected with those of MARY GANNON and MARY TAYLOR, and BROUGHAM and BLAKE in the history of the best progress of New-York theatricals. The old Olympic and Wallack's Old Theatre were his fields of triumph. Mr. WALCOT was nearly sixty years of age. As an actor of burlesque, comedy and tragedy he obtained marked celebrity almost upon his first entrance upon the dramatic stage. He was of English birth, studied his profession in his native country, but commenced its practice in America. He established his reputation at MITCHELL'S old Olympic twenty-five years ago. When the old Olympic ceased to exist he fulfilled acceptably engagements throughout the entire country. Mr. WALCOT was a very prolific playwright as well as a popular actor. Among his numerous dramas were the following: "Hiawatha, or Ardent Spirits and Laughing Water," "Washington," "Giovanni in Gotham," "David Copperfield," "Richard III. to Kill," "The Customs of the Country," and "Snip-Snaps."

Mr. WALCOT'S remains were brought from Philadelphia yesterday, and the funeral is to take place to-day from Mr. BROUGHAM'S residence in Fourteenth-street.

Miss LAURA KEENE returned to New-York in the last steamer from England.

Bateman's Opera Bouffe were in Philadelphia last week with "La Belle Hélène." The troupe goes to Baltimore next week. TOSTEE has been sick again.

"Humpty Dumpty" is to be produced at the Chestnut-street Theatre, in Philadelphia, on the 23d.

Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM gave a *matinée* yesterday, in Philadelphia, in aid of the American Dramatic Fund.

Mrs. CONWAY was playing *Laura* in "Under the Gaslight," Tuesday last, at the Park Theatre, and fainted on the stage. The character was continued by another actress.

During the Summer of 1865 a number of the young amateur actors of New-York, who had been connected with the old Burton, and other flourishing dramatic institutions, met and organized a union, under the title of "The New-York Dramatic Union." The organization has been successful, and among their successes during their first season may be mentioned a performance at the New-York Stadt Theatre, where, assisted by the Typographical Dramatic Association of Philadelphia, they played "Henry IV." to a large and select audience. The season of 1866 was marked by a return visit of the New-York Dramatic Union to Philadelphia, where, at the American Academy of Music, the largest theatre in the United States, they performed "London Assurance" to an exceedingly fashionable audience of over 2,000 people. In the month of January, of the present year, the Club was reorganized upon a new basis, and on an application being made to the Legislature, both Houses passed an act of incorporation, thus legalizing the Union and giving it a permanent and prominent position. The Union is now in a flourishing condition, and numbers among its members some very influential young men, whose object is the cultivation of social intercourse, promotion of the dramatic arts, the advancement of musical taste, as well as debating and elocutionary talent. This is the only incorporated institution of the kind in the United States, and its officers are: Mr. J. P. SANDELL, President; Mr. F. C. MACE, Secretary; Mr. JNO. COOPER, Jr., Treasurer, and Mr. J. T. MCKEEVER, Stage Manager. Their meetings are at present held in Union Hall Building, corner Seventy-third-street and Broadway; but we understand active negotiations are in progress that will secure the permanent occupancy of a suite of rooms worthy of the Union, and on the plan of the present leading clubs of New-Rork.

An entertainment of tableaux and of music was given in the Varieties Theatre, New-Orleans, recently for the benefit of a clergyman—Rev. J. C. CARPENTER.

There is a circus traveling in the West which is called "The Hippolympiad."

DOLLY DAVENPORT is stage manager of the St. Louis Olympic Theatre.

BONFANTI has been dancing in "The Ice Witch," at the Pittsburg Theatre, this week.

Mr. EDWIN ADAMS is filling an engagement in Cleveland.

Miss IONE BURKE—once of Wallack's Theatre—is reported married in the English papers, and she is now Mrs. KENDAL.

MCKEAN BUCHANAN is playing farewell engagements prior to retiring from the stage.

Miss AMY GIRDLESTONE is the name of a *débutante* at the Arch-street Theatre. She appeared on Monday as the "Child of the Regiment," and is praised by the papers.

WILLIAM WHEATLEY, at the earnest solicitation of his many friends, will take his farewell of the stage the last night of the present season at Niblo's Garden, which will be some time in July.

Two daughters of the late WM. E. BURTON, Mrs. MEDINI and Miss BURTON, sang at the Union League concert last week.

LUCILLE WESTERN has gone to California.

Mr. and Mrs. W. GOMERSAL commenced an engagement at the Opera House, Newark, N. J., on the 4th inst., opening in "The Duchess of Gerolstein" in English. The reception given Mr. and Mrs. GOMERSAL was not very flattering, and the engagement was brought to a close on the 5th inst.

Detroit, Mich., is to have a new Opera House, to be built of brick, covered with mastic, and will have a front of 100 feet, and a depth of 150 feet in the centre and of 89 feet on the sides. The ordinary seating capacity of the structure will be for 2,000. The building is expected to cost $100,000.

JOSEPH JEFFERSON is at the Holliday-street Theatre, Baltimore.

Mrs. JOHN WOOD returns to this country next Fall, and will play her first engagement at the Olympic.

Mr. MARK SMITH is to be the stage manager of Mr. BOOTH'S new theatre.

The Academy of Music, New-Orleans, is kept cool during the performances by the patent steam wind mill, which circulates a cool and refreshing breeze all through the house.

JOHN E. OWENS is playing "Self" in Cincinnati.

Mme. RISTORI plays in Providence on Tuesday night.

The new drama to which has been awarded Mr. T. P. COOKE'S prize of $500, is called "The Mate of the Montjoy." The authors are Mr. JOS. DILLEY and JAS. MEHENY.

A young American actor (name not given) is said to be performing with considerable success in German cities. He is said to have so thoroughly mastered the language as to play SCHILLER'S dramas in the original.

KATE BATEMAN will appear at the Haymarket Theatre, London, England, on the 19th of October. Her first performance will be "Leah."

Mme. CELESTE bade farewell to the London stage on April 25, at the St. James Theatre, in "The House on the Bridge." Hundreds of theatre-goers urged her to reappear in the "Green Bushes," but Mr. BEN. WEBSTER refused to allow her to use the play.

Miss KELLOGG, who has made so great a hit in London, will return to this country the present month.

At PATTI'S benefit in Paris the receipts were twenty-five thousand francs.

BALFE is now in Paris conducting the rehearsals of the "Bohemian Girl," which is about to be brought out at the Lyrique.

CHURCH FAIR.—A fair for the benefit of the Thirty-seventh-street Roman Catholic Church, Rev. JNO. LARKIN, Pastor, has been in progress during the past week at the Everett Rooms, afternoon and evening. The attendance has been very numerous, and the sale of articles furnished by the ladies very satisfactory, as well to purchasers as to venders. Last evening there was some very choice music by a brass band, and at 9 o'clock a promenade concert, which was enjoyed by a large and brilliant company. This evening there will be a sacred concert, commencing at 8 o'clock, and the fair will probably be continued through the present week. The proceeds are to be applied to the funds for the erection of the new church edifice.

"AMONG THE ICEBERGS."—This was the title of a lecture delivered last evening, in Steinway Hall, by Miss AUGUSTA ST. CLAIR,—a prepossessing young lady, who then appeared for the first time before a metropolitan audience. The lecture was a description of what was observed in a sojourn of six weeks in New-foudland, and was, upon the whole, interesting in its subject matter, and pleasing in its delivery. The attendance of listeners was not very numerous, but their applause at the conclusion of the lecture was quite flattering.

TELEGRAMS.

A Tax on Tobacco Levied by the Zollverein Diet.

Humaita Still Menaced by the Allied Armies.

GERMANY.

The Zollverein Diet Levies a Tobacco Tax.

BERLIN, Saturday, May 16.

The Zollverein Diet, in session here, has passed an act levying a tobacco tax, which includes an excise of six thalers per acre on the land under cultivation, and a duty of six thalers per cwt. on the production.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Change in the Brazilian Ministry—News from the Seat of War—Humaita Still Menaced by the Allies.

LONDON, Saturday, May 16.

Advices from Rio Janeiro to April 24 have been received by the Brazilian mail steamer which arrived at Lisbon to-day.

Some changes had taken place in the Brazilian Cabinet. Senor ALBUQUERQUE had retired from the Department of Foreign Affairs, and is succeeded by Senor SOUZA, a member of the Chamber of Deputies.

Senor ALDINE had been appointed Secretary of the Brazilian Legation at Washington.

The latest advices from the seat of war on the Paraguay are that the fortress of Humaita has been shelled by the allied batteries, and that an assault is menaced by the army under the Marquis DE CAXIAS.

Two Paraguayan gunboats had been sunk by the Brazilian batteries above Humaita.

MEXICO.

Reported Arrival of Santa Anna and Imperialists—Defeat of Revolutionists.

GALVESTON, Texas, Saturday, May 16.

The Bureau of Mexican Intelligence, writing on the 12th inst., reports the arrival from Havana of three noted ex-Imperial officers. It was also rumored that SANTA ANNA was there in concealment, and that a score of spies from Matamoras were watching his movements.

Gen. MCCOOK had left for New-Orleans, to obtain an additional frigate.

Farmers report a loss in the last five months of 2,200 cattle by Mexicans and Indians.

Overland advices from Mazatlan of the 9th inst., confirm the reported defeat of 3,000 revolutionists at Presidio by 1,500 National troops, under GUERRERA. Three hundred rebels were killed and wounded and 600 captured. Ten staff officers were shot. Col. CRESPO of the State troops was killed. The Generals escaped. The revolution is a failure.

The customs revenue of Brownsville are like to insure from fifty to two hundred thousand dollars for the current year.

The New-England Delegation to the Chicago Convention.

NIAGARA FALLS, Saturday, May 16.

The New-England delegation, about one hundred in numbers, arrived at the International Hotel, to-day, *en route* for Chicago. Delegates from every New-England State, except Rhode Island, were present. A meeting was organized, and the various political questions discussed. Opinions were divided on the financial question, though a majority evidently favored a continuation of the Congressional policy on the question.

The auction sale of the water-power and canal property was postponed until the 15th of July.

All the hotels here are open for the season.

Valuable Mail Package Lost and Recovered.

PORTLAND, Me., Saturday, May 16.

The mail box hence for Boston last Monday afternoon, with all the Boston letters, containing a large amount of valuable remittances, is missing, not having been heard from after leaving the train at Boston. It was thought to have gone to Chicago, but a dispatch received from that city says it had not reached there.

PORTLAND, Me., Saturday, May 16—Evening.

The missing mail box, it is announced, has arrived at the Boston office this morning.

Construction of the Kansas Pacific Railroad.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, May 16.

The Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce to-day unanimously adopted the report of the Special Committee of that body in favor of Government aid for the construction of the Kansas Pacific Railroad. The announcement of the result of the impeachment trial produced great sensation here. The newspaper offices were thronged all the afternoon.

A Railroad Bridge Washed Away in Maine.

AUGUSTA, Me., Saturday, May 16.

A trestle bridge, 100 feet long, on the Somerset and Kennebec Railroad, was washed away last night. The trains on the road are delayed to-day, but will be running all right on Monday.

A land slide has occurred on the Kennebec and Portland Railroad at this place, destroying a portion of the car shed and platform.

Col. Hinks Alive and Well.

BOSTON, Saturday, May 16.

The friends of Col. HINKS, of the Fortieth United States Infantry, are relieved by a dispatch to-day, from Gen. CANBY, announcing that he is alive and well in Charleston, S. C. A dispatch from Memphis yesterday, stating that Col. HINKS had been murdered, caused anxiety here.

Delegates for the Board of Trade Meeting in Philadelphia.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, May 16.

The Chamber of Commerce to-day elected four delegates to the Philadelphia Board of Trade meeting next month.

Pardon of Military Prisoners by Gen. Meade.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Saturday, May 16.

Gen. MEADE has agreed to pardon the young men from Green County who were tried by a military commission at Selma, and sent off under a guard to the Dry Tortugas.

The Election in New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Saturday, May 16, 1868.

It is stated that Gen. BUCHANAN will make no further announcement of election returns until Congress acts upon the Constitution. It is also stated that the proposed contest of the seat of MANN, Democratic Congressman elect from the Second District, is abandoned as hopeless of success.

Gov. Brownlow Reported to be Dying.

LOUISVILLE, Saturday, May 16.

A dispatch to the *Courier* from Nashville states that Gov. BROWNLOW was in a dying condition, at 1 o'clock yesterday, at his home at Knoxville.

Delegates to the Chicago Convention.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Saturday, May 16.

Collector KELLOGG and United States Marshal HERRON left last night as delegates to the Chicago Convention.

Recovery of $150,000 in Gold, Stolen in Mexico.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Saturday, May 16.

Two Spaniards were arrested last night, having in their possession gold bars of the estimated value of $150,000, part of the proceeds of a Mexican robbery.

A Negro Killed by a Soldier in Georgia.

ATLANTA, Ga., Saturday, May 16.

A soldier on guard at the barracks here killed a negro servant of a sutler this evening.

FOREIGN NEWS BY MAIL.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP CITY OF PARIS.

The Inman steamer *City of Paris*, Capt. KENNEDY, which left Liverpool at 4 P. M. on the 6th, and Queenstown on the 7th inst., arrived at this port last evening, with four days' later advices than were at hand by the *Australasian*.

The proceedings in the British Parliament, on May 4 and 5, were extremely interesting. Ministerial explanations were offered by Mr. DISRAELI, protests by Messrs. GLADSTONE and BRIGHT, and a great deal of excitement prevailed. The cable has already placed us in possession of the salient points of the speeches made.

The Home Case—Card from the Defendant.

To the Editor of the London Herald:

SIR: Notwithstanding the exceeding fairness of the reports of the suit "LYON *vs.* HOME," the *Saturday Review* and one or two of the public journals persist in willfully ignoring the principal facts. The *Saturday Review*, referring to me, says: "He does not deny that through his instrumentality or mediumship the spirit of the deceased LYON did commend his adoption to Mrs. LYON, and did suggest the will and the gift of £60,000." I not only do deny every part of it; but have ever done so; and it was so stated at the hearing. Again, the *Saturday Review* says: "He admits that on a previous occasion he got, through the assistance of the spirits, an annuity of £150." I admit nothing of the sort, but declare it to be untrue. May I ask as a favor, and in the cause of justice, that you will kindly insert the above in your valuable columns? Yours, most obediently,

D. D. HOME.

LETT'S HOTEL, Jermyn-street, May 4.

THE SING SING MURDER.

New Light Upon the Mystery—The Suspicions Against the Convicts Burns and Whittington Confirmed—Discovery of the Murderers' Weapon—The Testimony at the Coroner's Inquest.

From Our Special Reporter.

SING SING, Saturday, May 16, 1868.

The old adage that "murder will out," though like most old maxims, it is not always found able to stand the test of experience, is likely to prove true in the case of the Sing Sing murder. The mystery that at first enshrouded the tragedy is beginning to be cleared up, and although there were no eye-witnesses to the deed, yet the circumstantial evidence points with almost unerring finger to the two convicts BURNS and WHITTINGTON—mentioned in yesterday's report as the persons who committed the crime. The difficulty in fixing the murder upon these men has hitherto been in the lack of a weapon corresponding to that with which the character of the wounds indicated that the deed was committed. The deep cuts in the head of JEFFERDS, of which there were five instead of four, as stated in yesterday's report, showed that they were made by a sharp instrument—so sharp, in fact, that the hair on the head of the victim was cut as with a scissors; but on examination it turned out that the axes used by BURNS and WHITTINGTON in splitting kindling wood were so dull as to be incapable of producing a wound of that character. To-day, however, a third ax was discovered hidden on the premises, near where the murder was committed, which answers all the requirements of the theory, and appears to have been recently sharpened for the purpose. This, together with other testimony given at the inquest to-day, leaves scarcely a doubt that the murder was committed by THOS. BURNS, and that GEO. WHITTINGTON, his fellow-laborer in the wood-splitting business, was an accomplice.

THE INQUEST

was resumed by Coroner SMITH at 8:30 o'clock this morning in the keeper's room of the Prison, in presence of a dozen or more spectators.

The first witness called was *Dr. W. P. Woodcock, Jr.*, who testified that he had made a *post-mortem* examination of Jefferds and gave a description of the wounds found on his head. All of the blows inflicted, with one exception, would in his opinion have produced death; there were five cuts, and the first blow must have completely stunned the victim; the wounds appeared to have been inflicted with an ax or hatchet; neither of the two axes first produced could have cut the hair as it was found on the body, but ax No. 3, discovered to-day, would have done it; the same ax was also, in his opinion, capable of producing the wounds found on the head of the murdered man.

Dr. Pryne, the Prison physician, testified that he had examined the wounds, and the probability was that either of the five would have produced death; he had some doubt, however, whether either of the axes produced could have produced the wounds on the head of Jefferds; he saw Burns and Whittington splitting kindling wood in the shed adjoining the barn where the murder was committed, at one and a half P. M. of the day of the murder; examined their clothes, but found no stains of blood on them; he found ax No. 3 (the sharp one) in the barn, where Jefferds was killed, in the story below the hay loft; this ax was sharp enough to cut the hair as it was found on the body.

Dr. Fisher coincided with the testimony of Dr. Woodcock, and was of opinion that ax No. 3 inflicted the wounds on the head.

All three of the medical witnesses examined the ax (No. 3), and Drs. Woodcock and Fisher were of the opinion that certain spots found on it were blood-stains, but Dr. Pryne thought otherwise. (These spots are to be subjected to a chemical and microscopical test.)

James Stevenson (a convict) testified that two or three days before the murder he heard Jefferds say that "Brickley" (Burns) was getting down on him because he detected him in the comission of a beastly crime.

Joseph Stokeley, another convict, testified that in the latter part of last month he saw Brickley (or Burns) come out of the soap-house, and that Brickley, addressing witness, said: "There goes that mean—(applying an indecent epithet); before I leave this prison I will have his life;" witness asked him "what for," and he replied: "I have a reason;" witness replied "you are very foolish," and left him.

George Harris (convict,) testified that the day before the murder he went up to the hay loft where Jefferds was lying reading a book, and while he stood talking with him Brickley, who appeared to have been concealed behind a bale of hay in the loft, jumped up and motioned to witness to keep still; afterward, however, he came out and spoke to Jefferds and tried to turn it off as a joke.

At this point the inquest was adjourned to Saturday next at 1 P. M. At the request of the Coroner, BURNS and WHITTINGTON have been consigned to dark cells, there to remain in solitary confinement until the close of the inquest.

The body of JEFFERDS was taken to New-York by his mother this morning. From the certificate given by the Coroner, which was made out from the statement of the mother, it appeared that JEFFERDS was born in Washington, D. C., and would have been 30 years of age on the 4th of September next. Since he has been in Sing Sing Prison the keeper says he has borne the character of a tolerably well-behaved convict, but has been a good deal addicted to disputes and wordy quarrels with other inmates of the Prison. He possessed more than the average intelligence of prison convicts, and was fond of wrangling and argument. I am informed that there was a fair prospect of his soon getting released from prison, through the technicalities of the law, owing to the peculiar circumstances of his case, alluded to in yesterday's report, and, if so, it may be a Providential thing that his career has terminated at this time, for I am told that he has frequently threatened since he has been in prison that, if he ever got out, he would have the life of Detective MOORE, through whose testimony, it may be recollected, he was convicted of the murder of Mr. MATHEWS.

Alleged Extensive Larceny—A Remarkable Case.

Yesterday ROBERT A. AMMON, a boy fifteen years of age, claiming to be the son of Alderman AUGUST AMMON, a prominent citizen of Pittsburg, was arraigned before Justice DODGE, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, charged with stealing property valued at $10,154 from CHARLES MORITZSON, No. 270 Avenue A.

From the affidavit of the complainant, MORITZSON, it appears that on the 8th inst. he was robbed of the amount named, consisting of $10,000 in bonds, mortgages and notes, $79 in jewelry, $70 in money, and a satchel worth $5. The stolen articles were contained in a trunk in his house, and during his temporary absence from home the trunk was broken open and rifled of its valuable contents. AMMON, who had been on a visit to his house, suddenly disappeared about the time of the robbery, which awakened his suspicions and caused him to have search made for the youth. Detective HARRIS, of the Eighteenth Precinct, took the matter in charge, and finally succeeded in arresting AMMON. After the arrest, it is claimed, AMMON took Detective HARRIS to a sand bank at the foot of East Nineteenth-street, where, digging with a shovel, the satchel and a portion of the other property was found. The prisoner then took the officer to the foot of East Seventeenth-street, where another part of the property was found. The papers were still missing, and these, it is alleged, the prisoner said he had attached to a stone and thrown into the East River, at the foot of Fifteenth-street.

To these statements AMMON, who has an appearance, and betrays an intelligence beyond his reputed years, entered an emphatic denial when arraigned before the Justice. His explanation is that during MORITZSON'S absence the property was stolen by one JOHN FLETCHER, the fact coming to AMMON'S knowledge by the circumstance of his seeing one of MORITZSON'S rings on FLETCHER'S finger. He accused him of the crime, when FLETCHER confessed his guilt and gave AMMON the information of the whereabouts of the property which the latter transmitted to the detective. Further, AMMON said that MORITZSON formerly kept a place in Pittsburg where he had spent $800, and that he (the prisoner) has been induced by MORITZSON to run away from home and come to New-York. From other statements made by the adventurous youth, although not in direct answer to the charge brought against him, it appears that some months ago he eloped with the daughter of a high United States official of great wealth, and that the pair, despite the obstacles caused by their extreme youth, were married.

After a full hearing of all the parties Justice DODGE held AMMON to answer the charge of grand larceny at the Court of General Sessions, fixing the bail at $5,000. The boy not being able yesterday to give the bonds was committed to prison. It was hinted to AMMON that if his story was true he might easily save himself by giving up FLETCHER, but to this proposition the plucky youth answered that FLETCHER was a friend that all the detectives in New-York could not find. "And I won't tell where he is," said AMMON, "if I stay in jail for twenty years." Throughout his stay in the court-room there was in the prisoner's behavior a most rollicking abandon as he recounted the many adventures he has crowded into his few years.

THE SENATE'S DECISION.

Views of Republican Journals in Anticipation of the Result of the President's Trial.

From the New-Bedford (Mass.) Mercury, May 5.

Failure to convict ANDREW JOHNSON will be, in the view of some, the ruin of the Republican Party. Others are determined to make an individual's opinion as to the President's guilt under the articles of impeachment conclusive as to his republicanism; and they proceed to read out of the party, and denounce as not only traitorous but corrupt, men who have been among the ablest advocates of Republican principles, and whose error now is in the expression of an honest, if mistaken, judgment. Whatever be the result of the trial, (and our view as to what it ought to be we have often enough expressed,) the ruin of the Republican Party should not follow. It may come, if a spirit of intolerance rules. It will come, if a quarrel arises over the failure of a trial, which some of the ablest, and best Republicans now think it was unwise to commence. Such ruin, for such a cause, will be a disgrace as well as a terrible misfortune.

From the Cleveland (Ohio) Herald, May 14.

* * * But, believing all this, we have no such words as renegade or traitor to apply to Chief Justice CHASE or Senators FESSENDEN, TRUMBULL, &c. These men whose names we give are lawyers, gracing a profession that has honored history and enlightened the world—men without taint in private life, and, while subject to human passions, prejudices and infirmities, he is a very uncharitable man, a very opinionated man, a very unfair man who showers epithets and disparaging expletives upon such distinguished statesmen and patriots who have stood as leaders in the ranks of those who have battled for the Union and the triumph of universal freedom. If the Republican Party shall unfortunately lose this battle, let it be remembered that panics and violence of language do not add to its strength. Its life and death do not hang on the results of this trial. It has a vitality which depends on the faithfulness it shall show in reconstructing the Union on the basis of equal rights for all, and not on Impeachment. It needs all its strength for achieving this end, which, under the lead of Gen. GRANT, will be achieved.

From the Toledo (Ohio) Commercial, May 13.

We notice already a disposition in certain Republican journals, which have taken an active part in urging on impeachment, to indulge in free accusation and bitter denunciation against such Republican Senators as are expected to vote for the acquittal of the President. Editors who print stuff like this may think they are helping the Republican cause and commending the party to the confidence and respect of the people; but if so, they never were more mistaken. If the President is acquitted, it will be because the requisite number of Senators do not think he ought to be convicted. That is all. And whoever undertakes to excuse his false prophecy in the case by attributing the result to the "corruption" of the Court, shows great weakness.

From the Chicago Post, May 13.

Is the Republican Party so abounding in Senatorial ability, and is the Senate so rich in legal learning, statesmanlike qualities, tried patriotism and personal purity that we are ready to hound these men (FESSENDEN, GRIMES and TRUMBULL) down for having obeyed their consciences in a matter lifted above political opinion into the domain of the Constitution and the law? Censure them who will, for errors of judgment, and for want of legal attainment, and we will leave to them their own defence. But if they can be stigmatized as traitors, hooted at on the streets, dragooned by men unworthy to loose their shoes, vilified in the newspapers, their peers will take warning and leave to others who have no opinions that are not commercial and changeable, the barren fields in which neither honorable lives, patriotism, integrity, ability nor eminent service are of any avail against the madness of the hour. And when the Republican Party is ready to give up such leadership, who can answer for its future?

From the Boston Journal, May 14.

Now it may as well be understood first as last that no result of the impeachment trial is going either to kill or to seriously affect in any way the Republican organization. It is true, conviction is desirable on party grounds. But suppose the President, after all, is acquitted—and acquitted, as he will be, by Republican votes—what is going to happen to the Republican Party? Is any member going to leave it on that account? Are its principles to be affected in the least degree? We answer no to both questions, and no other answer is possible.

From the Hartford Post, May 15.

As to the effect upon the Republican Party—the failure to convict cannot injure it. We have insisted all along that impeachment is not a party measure. It rises above that. A majority of the Republican Party, and we believe of the country, are decidedly of the opinion that Mr. JOHNSON is guilty of high crimes and misdemeanors and should be removed. But because we think so, and because our prejudices may be enlisted against him, we should be all the more ready to accord him a fair trial, and make no attempt to influence, or tamper with, the triers. Should he be acquitted, there need be no division in the party. Indeed one of the distinctive features of the party that opposes the sham Democracy, is that it sets the country above party; principles above men; the right above any considerations of policy, and impartial justice above all things else. Can a party afford to do this and live? That is one of the questions on trial, and if conviction fails because some Republican Senators could not in conscience vote for it, there is consolation in the thought that the Republican Party of the country demands of no one the sacrifice of his own honest convictions to considerations of mere policy.

From the Warren (Penn.) Mail, May 16.

We have never looked upon impeachment as a partisan measure; nor do we think the body of the Republican Party has. A proper faith in the integrity and impartiality of the men who compose the Senate precluded it. We believed that without regard to clamor of sections or individuals they would act justly and conscientiously in the important work they had in hand. Neither have we for a moment thought as some have believed, and the Democratic faction constantly asserted, that the fate of the Republican Party hung upon the issue.

From the Rochester Democrat, May 14.

The Republican Party is very strong, but it is not strong enough to afford to lose such men as CHASE, FESSENDEN and TRUMBULL. These men were the fathers and founders of the party, and they have always been among its truest and wisest leaders. They have made a mistake, we think, on this matter of impeachment, but they have erred honestly and from high motives, and any criticism of their conduct which imputes to them mercenary considerations or treachery to Republicanism is foolish and impolitic in the highest degree.

From the New-Haven Journal & Courier, May 13.

Whatever the verdict may be, we may rest assured that it will be based, so far as our party is concerned, on an honest interpretation of the law and not on party sympathy. So that, however the case may go, the Republican Party will stand stronger in the opinion of all true men than if they had deposed a President or acquitted a criminal at the expense of justice and right. We believe the President ought to be convicted. While we believe this, and consider the President guilty of a crime in disregarding the plain provisions of a law, we also admire the independence of partisanship exhibited by the Republican members of the Court of Impeachment, and do not fear that the verdict, whatever it may be, will be any injury to the noble and democratic record of our party.

[From the Pittsburg (Penn.) Chronicle.

This result of the great trial, apart from all considerations of party, should be accepted as the mature and enlightened judgment of the most exalted tribunal known to the Constitution. The epithets of abuse now so readily applied to those Republican Senators whose votes have evidently determined the verdict are wholly unworthy of the solemn occasion. The impeachment should never have been regarded as a party measure, for it could not be justly so regarded, and they who have urged it as strictly essential to the success of the Republican Party, have not only lost sight of the essential nature of the trial, but have done unquestionable injury to the party itself. We have constantly maintained, as we now do, that the destiny of the Republican Party cannot be affected for good or for evil by either the acquittal or the conviction of President JOHNSON. The fate of the Republican Party reposes upon higher considerations than those involved in the result of the purely legal proceedings incidental to the constitutional trial of an impeachment.

From the Springfield Republican, May 16.

There is no doubt that it is the popular will of the North that ANDREW JOHNSON should be removed from his office and give place to a better man; no doubt that such an event would be everywhere gladly welcomed. But so far as efforts are made to influence the votes of the Senators and force a verdict by threats of that "consignment to eternal infamy," of which the *Tribune* speaks, they are unworthy, unwise and unjustifiable. Should any one of the Senators yield to the pressure, and reverse his decision in consequence, the very men who now most severely censure his vote for acquittal would then censure him still more severely and justly. The political gain or loss to either party from the trial will be about even, whatever the verdict, and the only result of consequence is its moral effect, and that will soon be exhausted at its present rapid rate of decrease. The resolutions introduced in our Legislature yesterday properly review and reprove the course of the ardent partisans among the Republicans, and the views there expressed cannot fail of general approval. The principles of law and justice on which an impeachment trial is conducted are like those of any other, and to be in the same way respected and obeyed.

Senator Grimes.

The Washington correspondent of the Providence *Journal*, in his dispatches on Friday night, said:

"Senator GRIMES told a friend this morning that nobody could know how much he had suffered in his mind on impeachment. He received a letter this morning from GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS, expressing sympathy. CURTIS favors impeachment, but insists that Senators shall decide according to their consciences.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, Jr., of Massachusetts, has written to FESSENDEN and GRIMES, thanking them for their moral courage.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Rev. Dr. JOHN THOMSON, of the Fourth Presbyterian Church in this city, will sail for Europe next week, in the *City of Washington*. The health of the reverend gentleman has been failing for some time past. About two years ago his physicians ordered him to cease from all labor for six months, but a deep regard for the interests of his charge, then in a transition state by reason of removal from Grand-street to Thirty-fourth-street, kept him true to his trust and at his post. Only now, when his fine church is entirely free from debt and his congregation greatly increased and consolidated, has he consented to accept the relaxation which his physicians recommended, and which his people unanimously accorded him. Rev. HENRY B. CHAPIN has been selected to supply the pulpit in his absence, and the trustees have determined on keeping the church open during all the Summer months.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—About 9 o'clock yesterday morning a gang of laborers were engaged in removing a frame building from the lot No. 9 East Sixty-second-street to a vacant lot in Sixty-third-sereet, near Third-avenue. When they reached the spot intended for the building, the men began knocking away the string pieces supporting the house, which caused a portion to give way, and buried four of the men beneath the ruins. Three of the laborers extricated themselves, and sustained only slight injuries; the fourth man, JOHN FREEMAN, aged 22, was instantly killed. The remains were removed to Bellevue Hospital, where an inquest will be held to-day by Coroner FLYNN.

INTERNAL REVENUE VIOLATIONS.—WM. LITTLE, WM. HOFNER, THOS. LRADY, NICHLOAS HUDES, JOHN BUTLER and SAMUEL C. FRAZIER were arrested yesterday by the Nineteenth Precinct Police, for an alleged violation of the Internal Revenue laws. It appears that these men were detected in the act of removing fifty-two barrels of whisky on four trucks from the distillery at the foot of East Forty-fifth-street, to the Harlem Railroad depot. The whisky and carts were seized and detained, with the prisoners, to await the action of the United States District-Attorney.

A MEETING IN BEHALF OF INDIANS.—A public meeting to consider the "present condition of the Indians in the United States and Territories, and what can be best done to protect and elevate them," will be held in the large hall of the Cooper Institute on Monday evening, May 18, at 7:30 o'clock. The call is signed by PETER COOPER, Esq., HENRY BERGH, Esq., STEPHEN H. TYNG, D. D., THOMAS ARMITAGE, D. D., SAMUEL OSGOOD, D. D., E. H. CHAPIN, D. D., and others.

THE NORFOLK-STREET MALPRACTICE CASE.—Coroner KEENAN ordered the arrest of Dr. JOHN G. WEBBER, residing in Stanton-street, yesterday, on suspicion of being concerned in the malpractice resulting in the death of EMMA KONIGSBERGER, at No. 77½ Norfolk-street. The prisoner will be detained to await the result of the inquest to be concluded to-day.

THE FALL RIVER LINE.—The steamboat *Old Colony*, of the Newport and Fall River Line, to Boston, will make her trips on this route Monday, May 18, leaving Pier No. 28 North River, at 5 P. M., and alternating with the *Newport* every other day during the season. She has been thoroughly repaired, caulked, coppered, painted, upholstered and carpeted, and no expense or pains spared to make her superior in every respect. Capt. N. B. ALLEN will be in command, with J. B. BRAYTON, clerk, and GEORGE A. RICE, steward—gentlemen who have many years of good reputation among Long Island Sound travelers.

AT THE MORGUE.—There was brought to the Morgue yesterday, from Govenor's Island, the body of an unknown man, aged about 25 years, 5 feet 6 inches high, with brown hair. Had on a black sack coat, pantaloons and vest, fancy woolen shirt and boots. The body was too much decomposed to be placed on the Morgue.

Phalon's "Paphian Lotion."

"PAPHIAN LOTION."
"PAPHIAN LOTION."
"PAPHIAN LOTION."
"PAPHIAN LOTION."
"PAPHIAN LOTION."

Removes all ERUPTIONS, FRECKLES, PIMPLES, MOTH-BLOTCHES, TAN, &c., and renders the SKIN SOFT, FAIR and BLOOMING.

PHALON'S "PAPHIAN LOTION."
"PAPHIAN LOTION."
"PAPHIAN LOTION."
"PAPHIAN LOTION."
"PAPHIAN LOTION."

For LADIES in the NURSERY it is invaluable.
For GENTLEMEN after SHAVING it has no equal.

PHALON'S "PAPHIAN LOTION."
"PAPHIAN LOTION."
"PAPHIAN LOTION."
"PAPHIAN LOTION."
"PAPHIAN LOTION."

the only reliable remedy for blemishes of the SKIN. By applying the "PAPHIAN LOTION" copiously several times a day, and letting it remain on, it will effectually cure all ERUPTIONS, TETTERS, RINGWORMS, BURNS, ERYSIPELAS, &c. It is superior as a refreshing wash during TRAVELING or exposure to the SUN, DUST OR WINDS.

The "PAPHIAN LOTION" is not a metallic "WHITE-WASH" liquid, but is guaranteed as a vegetable production. It tends to preserve the skin from dryness and wrinkles, imparts a wonderful degree of softness and delicacy to the complexion, and whiteness to the skin.

Price $1 25 per bottle. Upon receipt of the price we will forward by express, securely packed,

"PAPHIAN SOAP."
"PAPHIAN SOAP."
"PAPHIAN SOAP."
"PAPHIAN SOAP."
"PAPHIAN SOAP."

For the TOILET, NURSERY and BATH, will not CHAP the SKIN, and possesses the same properties as the lotion. Price 25 cents per cake.

It is AN EXCELLENT DENTIFRICE, grateful to the taste and tonic to the mouth and gums; imparts sweetness to the breath, and renders the teeth beautifully white.

Sold by all druggists, and by
Advt. PHALON & SON, No. 517 Broadway.

Hazard & Caswell's
PURE AND SWEET
COD LIVER OIL.
"BEST IN THE WORLD."
Manufactured on the sea-shore by
CASWELL, HAZARD & CO.,
Under Fifth-av. Hotel. —*Advt.*

See WHEELER & WILSON'S Button-Hole Attachment, making one hundred button-holes an hour. The desideratum for families, dressmakers and manufacturers. No. 625 Broadway.—*Advt.*

The Treachery of Chief Justice Chase. The Lawyers' Conspiracy against the Constitution. See WILKES' SPIRIT OF THE TIMES. OUT TO-DAY.

We would call attention to the continuation sale of Elegant Household Furniture, Silver Plated Ware, Cutlery, China Crockery and cut Glassware, Porcelain and Bronzes. The sale will take place on MONDAY, May 18, at 10½ o'clock, in their gallery over their salesroom, No. 93 Liberty-st. To be sold without reserve. The property of a gentleman going abroad. HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER, Auctioneers.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair Dye is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, 16 Bond, N.Y.

A Meerschaum from Pollak & Son's is the best, is the cheapest. Store No. 485 Broadway, near Broome-st.; store No. 27 John-st., middle of the block; repairing done; boiling $1.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silk elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Genin, No. 513 Broadway.—Spring Fashion Hats for gentlemen, ladies and children. Prices greatly reduced.

Hoff's Malt Extract Depot Removed to No. 3½ Murray-st., near Broadway.

Verdict of the Faculty.

STIMULANTS INDISPENSABLE AS MEDICINES

The most distinguished physicians in the United States have recently been placed on the witness stand, and have, with one voice, declared that pure stimulants are valuable medicinal agents. This decision of the faculty refers especially to medicated stimulants, of which the purest and the best at present known is HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. Its basis is the alcoholic principle of the finest rye grown in the United States, and its herbal ingredients comprise the extracts of a large number of plants, barks and roots produced in various parts of the world, and all noted in the countries to which they are indigenous, for their powerful sanative properties. As an invigorant and tonic the value of the Bitters can scarcely be overrated. Hence its extraordinary effect in fever and ague and intermittents and remittents of every type. Its anti-bilious properties are marvelous. Persons of bilious habit, by taking a small quantity once or twice a day, may completely change their constitutional tendency to liver disease, and escape all the unpleasant consequences which arise either from the undue sensitiveness or the unnatural torpidity of the biliary organs. Chronic constipation is eradicated thoroughly, and in a very short space of time, by small doses of this wholesome regulator, taken night and morning; and for all the disorders which are superinduced by exhalations from decomposing vegetable and animal matter in the streets of cities, or the miasma of swampy districts, it is, when taken as a protective and preventive medicine, the most reliable of all safeguards. New-York office, No. 38 Dey-st.

MARRIED.

MAXWELL—PERRY.—On Thursday, May 14, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Charles H. Brigham, CHARLES E. MAXWELL, of Brooklyn, N. Y., to ALICE G., daughter of Henry C. Perry, Esq., of Taunton, Mass.

VANNETT—MARSHALL.—On Wednesday, May 13, by Rev. Mr. Campbell, DAVID E. VANNETT to Miss REBECCA MARSHALL, both of this City.

DIED.

CRAFT.—On Friday, May 15 of scarlatina, J. ELLIE, daughter of Samuel M. and Julia E. Craft, aged 4 years, 7 months and 20 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, 128th-st., between 4th and 5th avs., on Monday, May 18 at 3 o'clock.

COLES.—On Saturday, May 16, HELEN EDGERS, only child of Helen B. and Edward O. Coles, aged 5 months and 25 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from No. 74 Union-place, on Monday, the 18th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M.

BUNKER.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, May 14, after a long and painful illness, NANCY A., wife of P. Bunker, and daughter of the late Ephraim Blank, aged 43 years and 9 months.

Funeral will take place on Sunday, the 17th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 194 President-st. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood. Relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend.

☞ Hudson, N. Y., Albany and Sag Harbor, L. I., papers please copy.

FOOTE.—In Chicago, on Thursday, May 14, FLEXUR LANCEL FOOTE, of Brooklyn, N. Y., aged 45 years.

The remains will be brought to Brooklyn for interment.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

HUSTED.—At Harlem, on Friday, May 15, after a lingering illness, NATHANIEL S. HUSTED, in the 52d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, 113th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., on Monday, the 18th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M. The remains will be taken to Cypress Hills.

JEFFERDS.—On Thursday, May 14, CHARLES M. JEFFERDS, aged 30 years.

The remains will be taken to Washington, D. C., for interment. The family service will be held on Monday, the 18th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., at the residence of his mother, Mrs. Ellen M. Walton, 124th-st., first house east of 8th-av. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

☞ Baltimore, Cambridge and Kennebunk papers please copy.

MEYERS.—Suddenly, on Friday, May 15, CHAS. L. MEYERS, in the 34th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, the honorary and active members of the Fifth Company, Seventh Regiment N. G. S. N. Y.; the members of Mariner's Lodge No. 67, F. & A. M., and the members of United States Lodge No. 159, I. O. of O. F., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from the residence of his brother, George Meyers, No. 16 Ludlow-st., on Monday, the 18th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

PECK.—In Brooklyn, on Friday morning, May 15, WM. H. PECK, aged 59 years and 5 months.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Sunday, the 17th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 82 Willow-st., corner of Clark-st.

SCRYMSER.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday morning, May 14, ROBERT L. SCRYMSER, aged 49 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Sunday afternoon, the 17th inst., at 3 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 34 Lafayette-av.

SILKWORTH.—On Saturday, May 16, after a painful illness, MARIA SILKWORTH, aged 70 years and 10 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Sunday, at 4 o'clock, at her late residence, No. 1,148 Broadway.

☞ Long Island papers please copy.

THOMPSON.—At Elizabeth, N. J., on Friday, May 15, Mrs. SALLY THOMPSON, aged 87 years.

Funeral services at the house of her son-in-law, George W. Farnham, this day, (Sunday,) at 5 P. M. The remains will be taken to New-Haven, Conn., for interment on Monday.

WHITE.—At Louisville, Ky., on Tuesday, May 12, ANN, relict of the late Nathan White.

The friends and relatives of the family, also of her brother, John B. Frost, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from St. Peter's Church, Westchester, on Sunday, the 17th inst., at 2 o'clock.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ON MONDAY, MAY 18,
And during the balance of the season,
we will offer
CLOAKS, SHAWLS, SACQUES, &c., &c.,
AT A VERY GREAT SACRIFICE.

A large assortment of
ELEGANT PARIS-MADE
SILK SACQUES
will be sold at
HALF THE COST OF IMPORTATION!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.

LOW PRICES
FOR CHINA, GLASS AND SILVER-PLATED WARE.

DECORATED DINNER SETS	$70 00
DECORATED FRENCH CHINA TEA SETS	11 00
WHITE FRENCH CHINA TEA SETS, 44 pieces	6 50
FRENCH CHINA DINNER SETS, 132 useful pieces	38 00
PARIS GRANITE DINNER SETS, 148 useful pieces	38 00
WHITE GRANITE TOILET SETS, 11 pieces	3 75
SILVER-PLATED TEA SETS, 4 pieces	12 00
SILVER-PLATED TEA SETS, six pieces	20 00
SILVER-PLATED ICE-WATER PITCHERS	5 00
SILVER-PLATED CASTORS, six bottles	7 00

Also,
CHANDELIERS AND GAS FIXTURES, BRONZES, CLOCKS, GLASSWARE, &c., &c., in proportion.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
Nos. 488, 490 and 492 Broadway, corner of Broome-st.

HIRAM YOUNG & REED,
MANUFACTURERS OF SILVER-PLATED WARE,
No. 8 Maiden-lane.

CHEAPEST RELIABLE SEWING MACHINES are Bartlett's Reversible Machines.—The style sold at $25 can be used by hand or foot; will do all the family sewing; warranted and kept in order. Examine the different styles at the depot, 569 B'dway, N. Y.

PRANG'S AMERICAN CHROMOS FOR sale at all respectable Art Stores. Catalogues mailed FREE by L. PRANG & CO., Boston.

WRAPPING-PAPER FOR SALE.—OLD copies of the *New-York Times* can be had at the counter of the *New-York Times*. Price, $1 per hundred. Also, old exchange papers. Price, 50 cents per hundred.

GO TO MACFARLAND'S BOOK-STORE, cor. of 23d-st. and Broadway, and get a box of beautiful French Note Paper. Five quires for $1, stamped.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A NEW SUNDAY-SCHOOL SINGING Book just issued. The NEW SABBATH-SCHOOL BELL. Part 2. Compiled by HORACE WATERS. Price $25 and $30 per hundred.
C. M. TREMAINE, Publisher,
No. 481 Broadway.

THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL FOR JUNE, ready the 20th, serves up the following bill of mental fare: The Late George Hall of Brooklyn, Phineas Staunton, Gov. Isaac Murphy, J. G. Holland, King Theodore, Thomas D'Arcy Magee, with portraits and sketches; Dreaming and Insanity, The Secret of Success to Young Men, Writing for the Press, Abyssinia and its People, &c. A new volume begins with the next number. $3 a year, or 30 cents a number. Published by S. R. WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

DODWORTH HALL.—DR. J. R. NEWTON at 10½ A. M., heals by laying on of hands, and Mr. J. B. CONCKLIN, the trance medium, relates his spiritual experience with Queen Victoria. Dr. HALLOCK discourses upon *Swedenborgianism vs. Spiritualism*, in reply to Rev. CHAUNCEY GILES, at 7½ P. M.

CATHOLIC APOSTOLIC CHURCH, 16TH-st., between 6th and 7th avs.—Preaching on subjects connected with the coming of the Lord, on SUNDAY EVENING at 7½. Seats free. No collection.

CHURCH OF THE RESURRECTION, corner Madison-av. and 47th-st.—The Rector, Rev. E. O. FLAGG, D. D., will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. Sunday school at 9 A. M.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CHAPEL OF THE HOLY SAVIOUR, East 25th-st., near Madison-av.—Rev. MORGAN DIX, D. D., will preach in this Chapel on SUNDAY MORNING, the 17th inst., services commencing at 10½ A. M. The afternoon service will be omitted and an evening service held at 7½ o'clock, when the P. E. Church Missionary Society for Seamen will hold their anniversary exercises, and addresses be made by several distinguished speakers in behalf of the claims of the Society.

THE ANNIVERSARY MEETING IN behalf of the American Board of Foreign Missions will be held on SUNDAY (to-morrow) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in the Madison-square Presbyterian Church. Hon. WILLIAM E. DODGE, Vice-President of the Board, will preside, and addresses will be made by Rev. H. H. JESSUP, D. D., of Syria, Rev. WILLIAM TRACY, of India, and Rev. Dr. ADAMS, of this City.

NEW MISSIONS.—ROOMS AT NO. 188 Spring, near Thompson-st., in Eighth Ward, and at No. 116 Elizabeth, near Broome-st., in Fourteenth Ward, will be opened for regular religious services on SABBATH EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, under the direction of the New-York City Mission. Friends of missions are earnestly invited to attend.

DISCUSSION BETWEEN THEOLOGY AND SPIRITUALISM.—*Are the Facts and Philosophy of Modern Spiritualism better calculated to Educate and Elevate the People and establish Justice than Popular Theology?* Theologians and others are invited to a public discussion of this subject in Dodworth Hall, No. 806 Broadway, on SUNDAY next, at 3 o'clock. Seats free.

THE FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH FOR the present will hold their public religious services at the hall (Dodworth's) corner of 5th-av. and 26th-st. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. THOS. D. ANDERSON, at 10½ A. M., and 3½ P. M. Prayer-meeting at 8 o'clock P. M.

JANE-ST. UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Preaching on SUNDAY by the Pastor elect, Rev. GEORGE D. MATHEWS, at 10½ A. M., and 3½ P. M. Mr. MATHEWS will be installed Pastor of the congregation by the Presbytery on TUESDAY EVENING next, May 19, at 7½ o'clock.

THE REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH, lately in 21st-st., Rev. ALEX. R. THOMPSON, D. D., Pastor, will meet for worship, please God, in Lyric Hall, 6th-av., between 41st and 42d sts., on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 4 o'clock P. M. Sunday School and children's service at 2½ o'clock P. M.

GREENE-ST. M. E. CHURCH, BETWEEN Broome and Spring sts.—Rev. J. S. INSKIP, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ P. M. The Evening service will be followed by the usual prayer meeting. Seats free. Strangers and others are invited to attend.

EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF ST. JOHN BAPTIST, Lexington-av. corner 35th-st., C. R. DUFFIE, D. D., Rector.—AFTERNOON service at 4 o'clock, MORNING as usual at 10½. Strangers provided with seats. Service on Wednesdays at 10½ A. M. Fridays at 4 P. M.

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF the Sea and Land, corner of Market and Henry sts.—Rev. JOHN LYLE will preach at 10½ o'clock A. M. on *Effort, the World's Claim on the Church*, and at 7½ P. M. on *The World a Debtor to the Bible.* Seats free. All are welcome.

"CHURCH OF THE STRANGERS," Large Chapel of the University, Washington-square.—Rev. Dr. DEEMS is to preach TO-DAY at 10½ A. M., and Rev. Dr. DOREMUS, of New-Orleans, at 7½ P. M. Sunday School at 9 o'clock; meeting for prayer at 4 o'clock. Free seats; strangers cordially invited.

HOWARD MISSION AND HOME FOR LITTLE WANDERERS, No. 40 New Bowery.—Sunday morning breakfast for Station House men at 8½ o'clock; public service at 10½, sermon by Mr. E. D. JONES, lay preacher of St. Louis; sabbath School and children's meeting from 2 to 4.

A SPECIAL SERMON IN BEHALF OF the Midnight Mission will be preached by Rev. Dr. MORGAN, Rector of St. Thomas' Church, on SUNDAY EVENING, May 17, in Zion Church, Madison-av. and 38th-st. Services commence at 7½. All thoughtful persons are invited to attend.

THE FIVE POINTS MISSION, SITE OF the Old Brewery, No. 61 Park-st.; the original Mission at the Points. Rev. J. N. SHAFFER, Superintendent. Principal Sunday School at 2 o'clock P. M.; short addresses by visitors; singing by the children.

NEW-ENGLAND (CONGREGATIONAL) CHURCH, West 41st-st., near 6th-av., Rev. LYMAN ABBOTT, Pastor. Preaching SABBATH MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. SABBATH EVENING lecture on the *Life of Christ*, at 8 o'clock. Sabbath School at 2½ P. M.

THE SOCIETY OF PROGRESSIVE Spiritualists will meet SUNDAY in the lower hall of the Everett Rooms, entrance on 34th-st., near Broadway. Mrs. C. FANNIE ALLYN speaks at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. Lyceum at 2½ P. M.

A POPULAR ERROR DISPELLED.—Bishop SNOW, of Mount Zion Church, will preach in the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—*The Doctrine of the World's Conversion a Fable.*

THE EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, on 21st-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Rev. G. F. KROTELL, D. D., Pastor.—Services SUNDAY, 17th inst., 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

REV. LEON PILATTE, OF NICE, WILL deliver an address upon the progress and methods of the work of *Evangelization in France*, at the Broadway Tabernacle Church, on SABBATH EVENING, May 17, at 7½ o'clock.

REV. GEO. GUREY, (FORMERLY OF Louisville, Ky.,) will preach next SABBATH, May 17, MORNING and EVENING, in the Baptist Church, corner of Madison and Gouverneur sts., known as the Cannon-st. Church. Strangers are invited to attend.

LEXINGTON-AV. M. E. CHURCH, CORner 52d-st.—Preaching by Rev. HEWITT, D. D., on SABBATH, May 17, morning and evening. General prayer meeting in the afternoon. Seats free. Come and hear the great revivalist from Cape May.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 50th-st., between Broadway and 8th-av.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. JAMES B. DUNN, on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Evening subject—*Restoration of the Jews.*

FREE CHURCH OF THE HOLY LIGHT—37th Regiment Hall, Broadway and 35th-st.—Rev. EASTBURN BENJAMIN will preach at 10½ A. M., and Rev. GEO F. SEYMOUR, D. D., at 7½ P. M. Bible-class for the blind at 9½ A. M.

NOTICE.—ASSEMBLY ROOM, 33D-ST., CORner of 8th-av., Rev. R. C. SHIMEALL, Minister. Subject for MORNING, 10½ o'clock—*The Sinner's Only Hope.* EVENING, 7½ o'clock—*The Present State of the Church.* Families and others invited. Seats free.

SEVENTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH, NEAR 3d-av.—Preaching on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, by Rev. W. F. WATKINS, and in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock, by Rev. G. A. HUBBELL. Sunday School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Prayer meeting at 6 P. M.

CANAL-ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, in Greene-st., near Canal. Services by the pastor, Rev. DAVID MITCHELL, on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sabbath School at 9 and 2 o'clock. All welcome.

BLOOMINGDALE BAPTIST CHURCH, 42d-st., between 7th and 8th avs.—Preaching SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., by Rev. W. POPE YEAMAN, Pastor; at 7½ P. M., by Rev. W. H. FELIX, Pastor First Presbyterian Church at Lexington, Ky.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY SEPULCHRE, 3d-av., between 77th and 78th sts.—Rev. J. TUTTLE SMITH, Rector. Services every SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M. On HOLY THURSDAY, May 21, at 7½ P. M. Seats free.

HARLEM UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.—Rev. W. T. CLARKE will preach in National Hall, corner of 4th-av. and 129th-st., on SUNDAY MORNING. Services commence at 10½ o'clock; Sunday-school at 9 o'clock.

UPPER CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY.—Divine services will be held at the church, on 5th-av., near 127th-st., on SABBATH AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock. Preaching by Rev. THOMAS A. JAGGAR, of Anthon Memorial Church.

SPIRITUAL CIRCLE.—DR. C. STILES WILL hold a circle every WEDNESDAY, at No. 345 West 35th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., at 8 o'clock P. M. Fee 25 cents. Sittings daily to test the return of the spirit.

A PUBLIC CIRCLE THIS EVENING, for Spiritual Manifestations, at No. 737 Broadway, third floor, Room No. 18. Psychometrical Delineations of Character during the week.

CHURCH OF ALL SOULS, CORNER OF 4th-av. and 20th-st.—Rev. RUSH R. SHIPPEN, of Worcester, Mass., will preach in this church on SUNDAY, May 17; morning service, 10½; evening, 7½.

TRINITY CHAPEL.—THE FOURTH OF THE series of lectures on *Church Principles*, on SUNDAY EVENING, May 17, at 7½ o'clock, by Rev. MORGAN DIX. Subject—*Catholic and Protestant.*

AT WEST HARLEM M. E. CHURCH, on SUNDAY, May 17, Rev. PHILIP GERMOND, Pastor, will preach at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Seats free. Cordial invitation to all.

ADVENT MEETINGS.—ELDER JOHN G. HOOK will preach at No. 18 Cooper Institute, SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. Also, at the hall, corner of Grand and Allen sts., at 7½ P. M. Seats free.

CHAPEL OF THE HOLY APOSTLES, Rutgers College, 5th-av., above 41st-st.—Rev. R. S. HOWLAND, D. D.; Rev. T. K. CONRAD.—Divine service every SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M.

HALL OF THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY, corner of 2d-av. and 11th-st.—Presbyterian congregation. Preaching on SABBATH by Rev. ROBERT E. THOMPSON, of Philadelphia, at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M.

TRINITY BAPTIST CHURCH, 52D-ST. and 3d-av.—Preaching every LORD'S DAY at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M. Morning sermon to the children and friends of the Sunday School, on the Lord's Prayer.

ANTIOCH BAPTIST CHURCH, BLEECKer-st., opposite Jones-st.—Rev. JOHN A. MCKEAN will preach at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., in the absence of the Pastor. Seats free; all are welcome.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION, MADison-av. and 35th-st.—There will be Divine service and sermon in this church, on SUNDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock. Rev. Dr. MONTGOMERY will preach.

THE MORAVIAN PROTESTANT EPIScopal Congregation, Rev. A. A. REINKE, Pastor, will hold Divine service at the hall No. 29 East 29th-st., between Madison and 4th avs., at 10½ A. M.

REV. JOHN HALL, D. D., WILL PREACH in the Lexington-av. Presbyterian Church, corner 46th-st., SABBATH EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Collection for repairs.

REV. WM. P. CORBIT, PASTOR, 17th-st. M. E. Church, between 1st and 2d avs., will preach SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. Seats free. Prayer meeting, 3½ P. M.

JOHN-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—PREACHING on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Seats free. Strangers cordially invited to attend. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Let all the children come.

FORTY-SECOND-STREET PRESBYTERIAN Church, near 8th-av.—Preaching on SABBATH MORNING and EVENING, by Rev. Dr. PLUMMER, of Columbia, S. C.

SEVENTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of Broome and Ridge sts.—Preaching at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M. The Pastor, Rev. T. M. DAWSON, will preach his first annual sermon in the morning.

TRINITY M. E. CHURCH, 34TH-ST., between 7th and 8th avs.—Preaching MORNING and EVENING by Rev. CYRUS D. FOSS. Strangers cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE MEDIATOR, CORNER of Lexington-av. and 30th-st., Rev. JAMES E. HOMANS, Rector.—Services at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M.

ST. AMBROSE CHURCH—CORNER PRINCE and Thompson sts., Rev. FREDERICK SILL, Rector. Free sittings.

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH, BOTANIC Hall, No. 68 East Broadway. Elder B. MATTHIAS will preach on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M.

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH—B. W. WIL sexton and undertaker, No. 276 6th-av.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—May 16, 1868.

$25,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C..	114	100 West. U.Tel.....	38¾
10,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s, R.		100 Cum. Coal Pf......	35
'62......b3	108⅝	100 Mariposa Pr......	10
35,000 U.S. 6s, 5-20s, C.		25 Pac. Mail.......s30	91¾
'62.....	109	200 do.....	91¾
3,000 U. S. 5-20s, C.,		100 do.....	91⅝
'64.....	107	10 Adams Ex.....	58⅝
75,000 U. S. 6s., 5-20s		700 Wells-Fargo Ex....	24¼
'65.....	107¼	100 do.....s60	23½
30,000 U.S. 5-20s, C., '65,		100 do.....	23
New.....	109⅝	100 do.....	25¼
2,000 U. S. 5s, '74, C...	117¼	20 Am. Ex. Co.....	57
10,000 Treas. N. 7 3-10,		500 Mer. U. Ex.....	30
2d series.....	107⅞	10 do.....	29⅝
1,000 Brook. 6s Park L.	95	1100 N. Y. Cent.....	128⅛
2,500 Ohio 6s. '70.....	100	200 Erie R.....	69⅛
1,000 Tenn. St. 6s...x-c	68¾	40 Hud. Riv. R.....	136
15,000 Tenn. 6s. new....	66⅜	200 do.....	137¼
4,000 do....2d call	66⅝	400 Bos. Hart. & Erie..	15
2,000 Virginia 6s. new	52	100 Reading R.....	90⅝
15,000 do....2d call	52¼	14 do.....	90
9,000 Missouri 6s.....	91	55 M. S. & N. I.....	87
10,000 N. Car. 6s....x-c	66	330 do.....	87⅜
15,000 Harlem 1st M....	100	200 do.....	87⅜
1,000 Chic. & N.W. 1st.	90½	50 do.....	87⅛
3,000 Chi. & N. W.Con.		500 Chi. & N. W. Pf....	77⅛
Bds.....	90	100 do.....	77⅝
2,000 do.....	90⅝	100 Cl. & Tol.....	106
540 Cl. & Pitts. 4th M	78	400 Clev. P. & Ash. R.	113
5 Merch'ts Ex. Bank	114	60 New-Jersey C R...	120
10 Met. Bank.....	136	300 P., F. W. & C.....	107⅜
10 Nassau Bank.....	107	100 do.....s10	107⅝
97 Bank S. of N. Y....	112	400 do.....	107⅛
5 Del. & Hud. Ca.....	157	100 Alt. & T. H. Pf....	66
7 do....2d call	159	200 Ohio & Miss. R....	29⅝
100 Quick. Min.....	3¼	800 do.....	30
100 do.....	30⅜	100 do.....s30	29⅞
400 do.....	30⅞	70 Chic. B. & Q. R....	149¼

SECOND BOARD.

$4,500 U. S. 6s. '81, C.	114	400 Quicksilver.....	29
65,000 U. S. 5-20s, C.,		200 do.....	29⅛
'62.....	109	300 Wells-Far Ex.....	24⅛
25,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C.,		100 U. S. Ex.....	57⅛
'64.....	107	100 do.....	57⅝
40,000 do.....		200 Mer. U. Ex.....	29⅝
'67.....c	109⅛	30 N.Y. Cen.....	128⅝
10,000 do.....b3	109⅛	200 Erie R.....	69⅛
26,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40s,		200 Chi. & N. W.Pf....	77⅝
C.....	103⅛	100 Chic. & R.I.R.....	94⅝
50,000 Tr. Not., 7 3-10s.		100 P., Ft. W. & C.....	107⅝
2d Series.....	107½	100 do.....s30	107
5,000 Mo. S. 6s.....	91	100 Ohio & Miss. R....	29⅝
2,000 Mil. & St. P. 1st..	94	1000 do.....	29⅝
100 Del. & Hud. C.....	158⅛	100 Chic. & Alt. R.....	128
200 West. U.Tel.....	38⅜	50 New-Jer. Cen. R....	120
100 do.....	38⅝	100 H. & St. J. Pf.....	83
200 Adams Ex.....	58⅜		

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

400 Wells-Fargo Ex...	24	300 O. & Miss. R.....	29⅝
800 Adams Ex.....	57⅝	800 Mich. S. & N. I.....	87
300 do.....	58	200 do.....b10	87⅛
100 do.....	57⅝	600 do.....	87⅜
200 do.....c	57⅝	200 do.....	87⅝
200 Mer. U. Ex.....	29⅛	300 Pitts. Ft. W. & C....	107⅝
800 Quicksilver.....	30	100 do.....b30	107⅜
100 Mariposa Prf.....	9⅞	100 do.....b10	107⅜
800 Pacific Mail.....	91⅝	800 do.....	107⅝
2600 N. Y. Cen. R.....	128⅛	1200 Clev. & Pitts.....	84⅜
300 Atlantic Mail.....	34	200 do.....b15	84⅜
300 Erie R.....	69	200 Clev. & Tol....b10	105⅜
200 do.....	68⅞	400 Chi. R. I. & P.....	95
200 do.....b10	69	200 do.....c	94⅝
300 do.....b3	69	100 do.....b3	95
300 B. & B. Assoc'tion.	113⅝	200 Chi. & N. W....b10	67⅝
50 do.....s60	113⅝	1200 do.....	67⅞
20 do.....	113⅝	200 Chi. & N. W. Pf....	77⅛
100 Alt. & T. H.....	44	100 do.....	77⅝

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

200 Wells-Fargo Ex...	25	80 B. & B. Association.	113⅝
100 Adams Ex.....	59	200 Reading R.....	90⅞
100 do.....	58⅝	200 M. & St. P. Pf.....	76⅞
200 do.....	58⅝	200 do.....	76⅝
70 U. S. Ex.....	58	100 P., F. W. & C.....	107⅝
200 Quicksilver.....	29⅞	100 do.....	107⅝
300 do.....	30	100 Ohio & Miss. R....	30
100 do.....c	29⅞	300 M. S. & N. I.....	87
400 do.....	29⅞	500 do.....	86⅞
100 do.....s30	29⅞	100 do.....b10	87
200 Pacific Mail.....	91⅝	100 do.....c	86⅞
200 W. U. Tel.....b3	38⅝	200 do.....	86⅞
500 N. Y. Cen.....	128⅛	100 Clev. & Pitts.....	84⅛
100 Erie R.....	69⅛	200 Chi. & N. W. R....	77⅛

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

50 Wells-Fargo Ex....	23⅜	100 Hudson R.....	137⅜
200 do.....	23⅜	100 do.....s30	137⅜
100 do.....	23⅜	200 Reading R.....	90⅞
200 do.....	23⅜	100 Mil. & St. P. Pf.b10	76⅜
100 Adams Ex.....	58	100 Ohio & M. R.....	29⅞
100 U. S. Ex. Co.....	57⅛	100 M. S. & N. I. R.....	86⅞
200 Mer. U. Ex.....	29	200 do.....	86⅞
1200 Pacific Mail.....	91⅞	200 Cleve. & Pitts.....	84⅛
1100 do.....	91⅝	100 Clev. & Tol.....	105⅛
400 do.....	91⅝	400 Chic., R. I. & P.....	95
200 do.....b10	91⅝	200 do.....	94⅞
300 do.....	91⅝	100 do.....b10	95
200 do.....s3	91⅝	100 C. & N. W. R....b10	67⅛
300 West. U. Tel.....	38⅜	300 Chi. & N. W. Pf....	77⅛
800 N. Y. Cen. R.....	128⅛	50 B. & B. Assoc'tion.	113⅝
100 Erie R.....	69⅛		

SATURDAY, May 16—P. M.

The important vote of the Senate as a High Court of Impeachment at noon to-day had less influence on the Gold Room than had been looked for. The sales of the morning ranged 139⅝@⅜@⅞@¾ ℔ cent. On the announcement of the result of Impeachment the sales fell to 139½, soon returned to 139⅝, and at 3 o'clock P. M. stood 139½ ℔ cent. The only difference from the business of Friday was a little more activity in speculation. The rates of interest paid to carry over Gold balances were 4@5 ℔ cent. Money was also left with the great dealers in the Public Funds as cheap as 5 ℔ cent. ℔ annum. The rate at call on other Stocks is 6 ℔ cent. as the rule of the Street, and the supply of Money is generally quoted easy. The Bank averages of the week show a pretty steady movement. The Loans increase $1,968,900; the Deposits $2,036,737, and the Greenbacks $71,258; the Gold average $347,768 less than on the previous return. The Gold receipts into the Treasury, for the week, were for Customs $2,467,000, and from the San Francisco Office, $500,000. The Gold payments for Interest on the Public Debt, $2,410,000. The Office converted $5,040,850 of 7.30 ℔ cents into 5-20s of 1867, and exchanged $13,605,000 of the new 3 ℔ cent. Certificates of Deposit for Compound Interest Notes of May 15, now due. The export of Gold Coin and Gold and Silver Bullion by the day's steamers is $1,704,000, making for the whole week $3,150,457.

The Stock Exchange was but little affected, either way, by the Washington news. The market was generally firm through the forenoon, with some disposition to activity in the New-York and Western Railways, and a decided recovery in the Express Stocks. There was no afternoon meeting (Saturday) in the Government Room of the Stock Exchange, to test the effect of the news on the Public Funds, but on the Street and in the offices of the prominent dealers, the prices of the morning were fully supported, and there was an inquiry for foreign account, for the 5-20s of 1862. An impression prevailed that the Assistant Treasurer was buying 7.30 ℔ cents at 107⅛ and interest, through one of the Brokers usually employed for the Government in the Gold Room. The demand for New-York Central was the most conspicuous among the New-York Roads, and for Michigan Southern among the Western Roads. There was also a liberal business in the Northwest Stocks and Fort Wayne.

After the late Boards broke up the following quotations were made as compared with Friday night:

	Fri.	Sat.		Fri.	Sat.
U. S. 10-40s.....	103⅛	103⅛	Missouri.....	90⅝	91
U. S. 5-20s, 1862..	109	109	Northwest.....	67⅞	67⅞
U. S. Con. 5-20s.	109⅛	109⅛	N. West Pref....	77⅛	77⅞
N. Y. Central....	128⅛	128⅞	Rock Island.....	94⅞	95
Erie.....	69⅛	69⅛	Fort Wayne.....	107⅛	107⅛
Hudson.....	135⅛	137⅜	W. U. Telegraph.	38⅛	38⅜
Reading.....	90⅞	90⅞	M'chants' Union	28⅞	29
Mich. Southern..	86⅞	86⅞	St. Paul Pref...	76⅛	76⅞
Ohio and Miss...	29⅞	29⅞	St. Paul Com....	63⅛	63⅛
Pittsburgh.....	84⅛	84⅛	Pacific Mail.....	91⅝	91⅝
Toledo.....	105⅛	105⅛	American Gold.	139⅜	139⅜
Tenn 6s, new....	66⅝	66⅝	Bills on London.	110⅛	110⅛

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ℔ cent., 1868.....	142	5-20 reg., 1865, new is..	109⅛
6 ℔ cent. coup., 1868....	142	5-20 coup. '65 n. is.....	109⅛
6 ℔ cent. reg. '81.....	113⅝	5-20 reg., 1867.....	109⅛
6 ℔ cent. c'pn 1881.	113⅝	5-20 coup. 1867.....	109⅜
500 & 1,000. 1881.....	114	5 ℔ cent. reg., 1874.....	113⅛
5-20 reg. 1862.....	106⅛	5 ℔ cent. coup., 1874....	116⅛
5-20 cou., small.....	109	10-40 reg.....	103⅛
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1862....	109	10-40 coup., small.....	103⅛
5-20 reg., 1864.....	106⅛	10-40 500 & 1,000.....	103⅛
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1864.....	107	7 3-10 2d series.....	107⅛
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1865.....	107⅛	7 3-10 3d series.....	107⅛

And the following for the State Bonds:

N. Y. Reg Bounty Loan.	109	Illinois coupon 6s. 1877.	100
N. Y. coup. B'y Loan..	109	Illinois coupon 6s. 1879.	100
N. Y. 7s., Canal, 1870...	102	Illinois war loan.....	100
N. Y. 6 ℔ c. Canal, 1872.	101⅛	Indiana 6 ℔ c. War L'n.	96
N. Y. 6 ℔ c. Canal, 1873.	101⅛	Michigan 6 ℔ c., 1873....	94
N. Y. 6 ℔ c. Canal, 1874.	102	Michigan 6 ℔ c., 1878....	94
N. Y. 6 ℔ c. Canal, 1875.	102⅛	Michigan 6 ℔ c., 1883....	94
N. Y. 5 ℔ c. Canal, 1877.	102	Tennessee 6 ℔ c., ex. c..	68⅛
N. Y. 5 ℔ c. Canal, 1878.	102	Tennessee 6 ℔ c. n. bds	66⅛
N. Y. Canal 5s. 1874.....	96⅛	Virginia 6s., ex-c.....	52⅛
Ohio 6 ℔ c., 1870.....	99⅛	Virginia 6s. new bds....	52
Ohio 6 ℔ cent., 1881.....	102	Georgia 6s.....	76
Illinois C. bonds 1860..	100	Georgia 7s, new bonds..	90⅛
Illinois reg. 1860.....	100	N. C. 6s. ex coupons....	68
Ill. 6s. cou., '79 aft. 1860.	100	N. C. 6s. new bonds.....	65
Ill. 6s. cou. '79 aft. 1862.	100	Missouri 6s.....	90⅜
Illinois c. 6s, '79 aft. 1865.	100	Mo. 6s. H. & St. Jo. is..	89
Illinois c. 6s '79 aft. 1870.	100	Connecticut 6s.....	100¼

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York.....	135	Bank of N. America.	109
Merchants'.....	120	Hanover.....	115
Mechanics'.....	128	Irving.....	107
Union.....	117	Metropolitan.....	135
America.....	143	East River.....	100
Phenix.....	105	Nassau.....	107
Butchers' & Drovers'.	132	Shoe and Leather....	116
National.....	110	Corn Exchange.....	129
Merchants' Exch'ge..	114	St. Nicholas.....	107
Leather Manuf's....	114¼	Commonwealth.....	112¼
Seventh Ward.....	110	Importers' & Trad's.	128
State of New-York...	112	Park.....	150
Commerce.....	122	Manuf's & Merchants.	102
Mec. B. Assoc'n.....	112	Central National, ..	107
Ocean.....	105	First National.....	204¼
American Exchange.	118	Fourth National.....	106
Pacific.....	170	Ninth National.....	110
Chatham.....	147	Tenth National.....	103¼

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s 1883.....	93	Tol. & W. 2d Mort.....	80
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876.....	104	Tol. & W. Equip. bds..	71
Erie 1st M.. Ex.....	102	Gt. Western 2d M. '93..	76
Erie 7s, 2d ind., 1870....	100	Ills. & So. Iowa 1st M..	77
Erie 7s, 3d ind., 1883....	95	Mil. & P. du C. 1st M..	98
Buff., N.Y. & Erie 1st '77	98	Gal. & Chic. 2d M.....	93
Hud. R. 7s. 1st M., '69-70.	101⅛	Chi. & R. I. Pac. is....	94⅛
Hud. R. 7s. 2d M. S.F. '85.	104	Morris & Essex 1st M..	97⅛
Harlem 1st M.....	99	Morris & Essex 2d M..	87⅛
Mich. C. 8 ℔ c. '69-'72.	108	Clev. & Tol. S. F.....	102⅛
M. C. new 1st M. 8s. '82.	111	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 2d M.	99
Chi. B. & Q. 8 ℔ c. 1st M.	113	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 3d M.	90
Mich. So. 7 ℔ c. 2d M...	92	Cleve. & P. 3d M. conv.	90
Mich. S. & N.I.S.F.7 ℔c.	97	Cleve. & P. 4th M.....	78
Pac. R. 7s. guar. by Mo.	91⅛	Chi. & Alton S. F. 1st M.	100
Alton & T. H. 1st M.....	94⅛	Chi. & Alton Inc.....	90
Alton & T. H. 2d M. in.	79	Ohio & Miss. 1st M....	94⅛
Chi. & N. W. S. Fund..	96	Peninsula R. R. Bds..	82⅛
Chic. & N.W. int. Bds..	90⅛	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M..	94
Con. 7 ℔ cent. conv.....	90	Chic. & Mil. 1st M.....	88⅛
Con. 7 ℔ cent. 1st M....	90⅛	Joliet & Chi. 1st M.....	100
Lack. & West'n. bds....	97	N. Y. & N. H. 6s.....	95
Tol & W. 1st M ex'd....	92		

The day's business at the office of the United States Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Total receipts, $3,928,780 48; payments, $13,329,852 94; balance, $101,378,870 31. The receipts include for Customs, $283,000; gold notes, $131,000.

Mr. A. E. SILLIMAN has resigned the Presidency of the Merchants' National Bank, to date from the 1st of July next. Mr. JACOB D. VERMILYE, for some years Cashier, has been elected to take his place. The *Journal of Commerce* says that:

> "Mr. SILLIMAN entered the bank as a boy, and has held at various stages of his career every position of honor and trust which one of the first institutions in the City has had to offer, having preserved his connection unbroken for a period of nearly forty years. He has accumulated an ample fortune, and now seeks relaxation and the restoration of health—somewhat impaired by long application to business—in leisure, books and travel. Mr. SILLIMAN is a gentleman of refined literary taste, a sound political economist, thoroughly conversant with the true principles as well as the best practice of banking, and has a character for truth, uprightness and integrity which is perfectly unsullied."

It is announced that the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company has declared a stock dividend of ten per cent. on the common and preferred stock, payable on June 29, to those holders whose names are registered on the book of the Company on June 17. The transfer books of the Company will close on June 8, and reopen on June 17. The election for Directors will take place on June 4.

The Chicago and Northwestern Railway earnings second week in May:

1868.....	$269,970 15
1867.....	198,558 36
Increase.....	$71,411 79

The earnings of the Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw Railway, for the years ending Dec. 31, 1866 and 1867, as reported by the *American Railroad Journal*, were as follows:

From.	1866.	1867.
Passengers.....	$174 131 68	$182,746 29
Freight.....	319 255 32	329,512 44
Mails.....	9,850 08	9,850 00
Express.....	5,633 20	7,415 86
Military.....	402 63	1,071 81
Rent of Road.....	25 840 00	25,940 00
Rent of Cars.....	9 527 83	3,221 53
Miscellaneous.....	17 042 36	15,644 93
Total.....	$561,663 10	$574,462 86
Expenses, viz.:		
Maintaining real estate and roadway.....	$130,032 73	$131,854 49
Maintaining machinery.....	95,423 60	86,323 35
Conducting transportation..	135,785 20	143,790 42
Total.....	$361,241 53	$361,968 26
Earnings less expenses.....	$200,421 57	$212,494 60
From which deduct—		
Interest on bonds.....	$111,965 00	
Government taxes.....	5,130 78	
State and local taxes.....	10,630 52	
Insurance, interest, &c.....	4,253 64	
New-York office.....	5,474 43—	137,454 37
Balance.....		$75,040 23
Add balance from previous year.....		212 086 04
Total, as in general balance sheet.....		$287,126 27

This balance is justly due to the preferred shareholders, in accordance with the terms of the reorganization, guaranteeing to them 7 ℔ cent. of the net earnings, but by their consent it has been used for the improvement and development of the property. As soon as the entire road is completed, and the construction account closed, some arrangement must be made for the settlement of this account.

The gross earnings for the year were $574,462 86; and the operating expenses, including Federal and State taxes, insurance, interest and exchange, $387,457 63—leaving as net earnings the sum of $187,005 23. In 1866 the earnings were $561,663 10; the expenses, $389,696 44, and the net earnings, $171,966 66. The proportion of operating expenses to earnings in 1867, including the above charges, was 67.44 ℔ cent.; exclusive of these charges, 63 ℔ cent. In 1866 the proportion was 69.38 and 65.05 respectively. The gross earnings per mile in 1867 were $5,175 34, and the net earnings $1,684 73; in 1866 the gross earnings per mile were $5,060 02, and the net earnings $1,549 24—an increase in gross earnings of 2.28, and in net earnings of 8.74 ℔ cent. Of the total traffic of the road in 1867, 76.55 ℔ cent. was local, and 23.45 ℔ cent. through. Of the passenger traffic, 65.78 ℔ cent. was local, and 34.22 ℔ cent. through.

GENERAL BALANCE SHEET.

Railway, equipment, &c.:		
Construction.....		$6,456,555 91
Equipment.....		600,700 00
Total.....		$7,057,255 91
Sundry balances due us..	$4,789 39	
Post Office Department..	2,463 24	
Bills receivable.....	2 026 08—	9,278 71
Cash in bank.....	9,565 74	
Balances due from agents (since remitted).....	7,657 33—	17,223 07
Materials in shops.....	38,457 75	
Fuel and materials on line	14,053 16—	52,510 91
Total.....		$7,136,268 60
Funded debt:		
First Mortgage Bonds (Eastern Division)		$1,600,000 00
First Mortgage Bonds (Western Division)		775,000 00
Second Mortgage Bonds (Western Division).....		498,000 00
Total.....		$2,873,000 00
Capital stock:		
First preferred stock.....	$1,651,316 42	
Second preferred stock...	908,400 00	
Common stock.....	1,115,400 00—	$3,765,116 42
Unpaid construction accounts, Western Div. (since paid)...	$111,750 54	
Unpaid construction accounts, Western Div. (payable in common stock).....	10,661 31—	122 411 85
Balances due other roads.....		8,074 49
Unpaid operating accounts (since paid).....		22,443 68
Unpaid pay rolls.....		20,051 13
Bills payable.....		56,023 18
Sinking fund (retired by Ill. Cent. R. R. earnings).....		72,021 58
Income account; surplus earnings...		587,126 27
Total.....		$7,136,268 60

President—CHARLES L. FROST.
Directors—Charles L. Frost, Zeno Secor, James W. Smith, Courtland Palmer, New-York; John B. Brown, Portland, Me.; Wm. H. Cruger, H. F. Clark, Wm. F. Bryan, Peoria, Ill.; Henry Hill, Warsaw, Ill.
Vice-President—William H. Cruger.
Secretary and Treasurer—Theodore Higbie.
Superintendent—H. F. Clark.

Burlington and Missouri Road.

From the Financial Chronicle.

An erroneous statement has been circulated in the daily papers, to the effect that this Company had negotiated a loan of $30,000,000, all taken by its own stockholders. It is hardly necessary to deny the accuracy of such an extravagant statement, and we do so merely to call attention to the real facts appearing in circulars issued to the stockholders of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company, by its Board of Directors, which have been sent to us by Mr. DENISON, Chairman of that Board. The assent of a majority of stockholders having been given to the proposal that $3,000,000 bonds of the Burlington and Missouri River Road should be taken by the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Company, the following, from a circular to the stockholders of the latter Company announcing the fact, will explain the whole transaction:

A very large majority of our stockholders having responded to our circular of Feb. 20, and expressed their approval of the proposed aid to the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad Company, to secure the completion of its road to the Missouri River, we have the opportunity to offer you the $1,200,000 convertible bonds which we are to take up, and the $1,800,000 Land Mortgage Bonds which that company are entitled to issue on the 100 miles to be built as the final section. The two classes, amounting to $3,000,000 in the aggregate, are to be sold together in the proportion of three Land Mortgage Bonds to two convertible. The land bonds are seven per cents. have twenty-four and a half years to run, (to Oct. 1, 1893,) are the first and only lien on the road, rolling stock, franchise and land grant of about 400,000 acres—the lands believed to be sufficient to provide a sinking fund for all the bonds secured on the whole property. The convertible are to be eight per cent. ten year bonds, to be redeemed in the preferred stock of that company or at any time before maturity, and are to be taken up, on sealed proposals of holders, by the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company, from the profits of its business with the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad Company, commencing February, 1870, with the excess of profits, estimated as heretofore, above the amount pledged to the former issues, and continuing in operation till the profits, beyond what has been previously pledged, shall amount to enough to take up the present issue, when the bonds will cease to draw interest after public notice, and must be surrendered at par and accrued interest, or, after twelve months from the date of the advertisement, forfeit the claim on our company to take them up; provided, however, that the surrender shall not be required within a period of five years from the date of the bond. These bonds are offered to our stockholders of record, March 16 (dividend day,) at eighty-five per cent., and are to be paid for in ten installments of equal amount, with the privilege of anticipating payments at the rate of seven per cent. per annum. * *

By order of the Board,
J. N. DENISON, Chairman.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendars for Monday.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part I.—Adjourned to Tuesday.

Part II.—Held by Ingraham, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.
1410—J. Russel Manf'g Co. vs. N. H. Steamboat Co.
1590—Hutchins vs. Ingham.
3260—Kronn vs. Oechs.
:32—Steff vs. Ihleng.
1156—Carhart et al. vs Waggener.
658—Robertson et al. vs. Tyler et al.
3890—Parmelee vs. Beebe et al.
3892—Same vs. Same.
1368—McGinn vs. Dougherty.
1582—Nicoll vs. Marks.

Nos.
1372—Doran by guardian, vs. East River Ferry Co.
1378—Harriton et al. vs. Marples et al.
468½—Gardiner vs. the Mayor, &c.
1610—Bergmann vs. Kelly Sheriff, &c.
1182—Osgood et al. vs. Lyman.
1152½—Robinson vs. Strauss
164—Hyland vs. Lynch.
1154—Otard vs. Quirm et al.
8.0—Virtue vs. Kelly.
1130—Battelle et al. vs. Howe et al.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Barnard, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Call of Calendar, 12 M.

Third Monday Calendar.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Robertson, C. J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
2167—New-Haven and N Co. vs. Quintard et al.
3909—Tragesser vs. Hanlon, et al.
3911—McNevin vs. Intaglio-type and Graphotype Engraving Co.
3875—Sreberg vs. Miller.
3935—O'Connor vs. Cumming.
3949—May vs. Heyl.
3951—Litchfeld vs. Waitzfelder.
3955—Eppstein et al, vs. Barve et al.

Nos.
3741—Jacobs et al. vs. Wilde.
3893—Hamilton vs. Van Loon.
3833—Board of Commissioners of Pilots vs. N. J. Steamboat Co.
3959—Fisher vs. Alexander et al.
3651—Winters, Ex'r, &c., vs. McCoy.
3963—Kenny vs. Reed et al.
3965—Hackett et al. vs. Elting et al.

Part II.—Held by Barbour, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
3714—Berr et al. vs. Lowenberg et al.
4006—Minton vs. Morville.
4024—Manderlick vs. Wells.
4038—Tyler et al. vs. Harrison, Jr.
4040—Howell vs. Dickel et al.
4050—Lampson vs. O'Brien, Sheriff, &c.
4026—Deegan vs. Ryckman, Jr.

Nos.
3950—De Escoriaza vs. Kramer et al.
3930—Manhattan Oil Co. vs. Webb.
3916—Cantwell vs. Ross, Pres't.
3450—Mallen vs. Lynch.
4052—Railings vs. Pittman.
4054—Tinson vs. Hartog.
4056—U. S. Petr. Co. vs. Baum.
4058—Dolreen vs. Loesser et al.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Daly, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
756—Collins vs. Richards.
971—Macklin vs. New-Jersey Steamboat Co.
1029—Mayer vs. Van Winkle.
789—Pierce vs. Poole.
1183—Burstenbinder vs. Affron.
155—James vs. Brown.
1250—Costello vs. Terrell.
1251—Dunlop vs. Freeland.

Nos.
1252—McGuire vs. Belden.
1253—Eddy vs. Musgrave et al.
1255—Harwood vs. Hall et al.
1257—Westor vs. Michon.
1258—Jarvis vs. N. Y. and Harlem R. R. Co.
1259—Beiser et al. vs. Rushmore.
1261—Smith vs. Crosby.

Part II.—Held by Barrett, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
376—Kimball vs. Anthony.
666—Gunning vs. Turner.
966—Campaigniac, &c., vs. Northrop.
483—McLune vs. Converse.
343—Pace vs. Colby.
708—Hart vs. Hart.
735—Bleck vs. Mathias.
820—Hewing vs. Punnett.
1902—Buskine vs. Silversteen.

Nos.
888—Hill vs. Reed.
1262—Hopkins vs. Harmony Fire and Marine Insurance Co.
894—Conners vs. Rutgers Fire Ins. Co.
52—Soule vs. Kelly, Sheriff.
1264—Harnson vs. Hester.
1265—Pettingill et al. vs. Wolf.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Held by Alker, J.—Court opens at 10 o'clock A. M.

Nos.
—Carey vs. Schaffer.
1255—Manzeini vs. Squadrilli.
1260—Elliott vs. Scott.
1196—Seymour vs. Hobson.
1170—Lee vs. Jewell.
1264—Petshaw vs. Rosenthal.
1259—McAnney vs. Griggs.
1266—McGuire vs. Steeger.
1274—Gerken vs. Muller.
1224—Devlin vs. Bristol.
1135—Nutt vs. Pierson.
1139—Mosely vs. Danziger.
—Parker vs. Ellis.
923—Dunn vs. Johnson.
1166—Hammett vs. Nicholson.

Nos.
1066—Dufois vs. Flynn.
1199—Collins vs. Hammond.
892—Archer vs. McGill.
1281—McDonald vs. Weir.
1282—Mangles vs. N. Y. A. & W. S. S. Co.
1283—Armstrong vs. Steringer.
1284—Mur vs. Missen.
1285—Aherns vs. Burns.
1286—Briggs vs. Styles.
1287—Kneale vs. Fox.
1289—Grimm vs. Valentine.
1290—Townsend vs. Cattery.
1291—Klirst vs. O'Brien.
1292—Dalton vs. Russell.
1293—Collier vs. Simmons.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Blatchford.

COPYRIGHT—PHOTOGRAPHING EXHIBITS.

Augustin Daly vs. *Thomas Maguire.*—In this case, which was an action for an alleged infringement of the plaintiff's copyright in a play called "Griffith Gaunt, or Jealousy," by the defendant, the proprietor of an opera house in San Francisco, an application was made for leave to remove certain exhibits from the files of the Court. The defendant was examined, after the commencement of the suit, before a United States Commissioner. On that examination a printed programme, purporting to be a performance at the defendant's Opera House in San Francisco, was used as an exhibit, and also slips from San Francisco newspapers, all speaking of the play as by the plaintiff. They were filed in Court with the deposition. A commission now having been ordered to examine witnesses at San Francisco and the plaintiff applied for leave to take these exhibits from the files to be attached to the commission.

The Court granted the application on condition that the plaintiff should have photographic copies of them made and put on file in place of the originals.

For plaintiff, Mr. Daly; for defendant, Messrs. Story, Compton & Parsons.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—MAY 16.

Before Judges Barnard, Ingraham and Sutherland.

OBJECTIONS TO THE CONFIRMATION OF THE REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONERS FOR OPENING THE BOULEVARD.

In the matter of the Application of the Commissioners of the Central Park, for and on behalf of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, Relative to Laying Out a Road or Public Drive Between the Northerly Line of Fifty-ninth-street and the Southerly Line of One Hundred and Fifty-fifth-street, in the City of New-York.—This case came before the Court to-day, on a motion made by the Corporation Counsel to confirm the report of the Commissioners of Awards and Assessments in the matter of the public drive, otherwise known as the Boulevard. There were several objectors, the most of whom appeared by counsel.

Mr. A. R. Lawrence appeared in behalf of Rudolph A. Witthaus, who is the owner of a triangular piece of land situated and fronting on Broadway, Tenth-avenue, Seventy-third and Seventy-second streets. This triangle is 171 feet 10 inches on Broadway, 50 feet 3 inches on Seventy-third-street; 164 feet 4 inches on Tenth-avenue, and runs to a point at Seventy-second-street. The Commissioners propose to take the whole of this property from Mr. Wiltnaus, and award him therefor the sum of $23,100; whereas the latter claims the land is actually worth over $60,000, which amount he claims should be awarded to him if they take his property for this public improvement.

Mr. Frank Byrne appeared as counsel to oppose the confirmation of the report in behalf of John Brower.

Mr. O'Gorman, in behalf of the City, said the objection came too late. It should have been made within thirty days in pursuance of the law.

Mr. Byrne replied that it would be a very great hardship if his client could not now be heard. The Commissioners proposed to take from him his lots on the Bloomingdale Road, between One Hundred and Eighth and One Hundred and Ninth streets for much less than their value. If the report was confirmed as proposed, his client would be a loser to the extent of from $30,000 to $40,000.

After consultation the Judges decided that this objection came too late.

Mr. Ira Shafer said he appeared as counsel for Messrs. Groves, Clark & Campion, and Mr. Whitehead appeared for Ralph Marsh. Another gentleman appeared in behalf of himself and a coöwner.

The Court decided to hear Mr. A. R. Lawrence first in behalf of Rudolph A. Witthaus.

Counsel then proceeded with an argument of which the following are the leading points: *First*—The act of April 24, 1865, entitled "An act to provide for the laying out and improving of certain portions of the City of New-York," under which the proceedings herein were initiated, and the Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment were appointed, is in conflict with the second section of the tenth article of the Constitution of this State, because it takes away from the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of this City, and from the officers of the Corporation, the power of determining the location, width and extent of a public road or drive in said City, and of other streets, roads, squares and places in the act mentioned, and of laying out the same, and of acquiring title thereto, and transfers the same to the Central Park Commissioners, who are officers not elected by the electors of the City or county, nor are they appointed by the authorities thereof. The second section of the tenth article of the Constitution is as follows:

"All county officers whose election or appointment is not provided for by this Constitution, shall be elected by the electors of the respective counties, or appointed by the Boards of Supervisors or other county authorities, as the Legislature shall direct. All city, town and village officers, whose election or appointment is not provided for by this Constitution, shall be elected by the electors of such cities, towns and villages, or of some division thereof, or appointed by such authorities thereof as the Legislature shall designate for that purpose. All other officers whose election or appointment is not provided for by this Constitution, and all officers whose offices may hereafter be created by law, shall be elected by the people or appointed as the Legislature may direct."

Counsel insisted that the powers and duties, which, by the act of 1865, before referred to, are sought to be vested in the Commissioners of the Central Park were, at the time of the adoption of the Constitution of 1846, confided to the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New York, and to the officers of said corporation. The 177th section of the act of April 9, 1813, entitled "An act to reduce several laws relating particularly to the City of New York into one act," after providing that the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty may take proceedings to have the streets, roads, &c., opened, which were laid out by the Commissioners of Streets and Roads, appointed under the act of 1807, goes on to provide as follows: "And whenever and as often as it shall, in the opinion of the said Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty, in Common Council convened, be necessary or desirable for the public convenience or health, to lay out, form and open any street or streets, or public place or places in any part of the said City not laid out into streets, squares and public places by the Commissioners of Streets and Roads in the City of New-York, under and by virtue of the act aforesaid, or to extend, enlarge, straighten, alter, or otherwise improve any street or streets, or part of a street, or public place or places already laid out, or hereafter to be laid out and formed or opened in any part of the said City not laid out into streets, avenues, squares and public places by the Commissioners aforesaid, it shall be lawful for the said Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York to order and direct the same to be done, and to cause the same to be done accordingly, in such manner as they shall think most advisable." Even assuming that the Legislature had the constitutional power to confer upon the Commissioners of the Central Park the authority given to said Commissioners by the act of 1865, the objector contends that the said Commissioners had no right, in this proceeding, to take the property belonging to him, which is shown upon the diagram annexed to the objection filed by him. It will be perceived, by reference to the first section of the act of 1865, that the powers of the Commissioners of the Central Park, as to laying out "public squares and places," are limited to that part of the City of New-York which is northward of the southerly line of One Hundred and Fifty-fifth-street. Below One Hundred and Fifty-fifth-street, they have power, under that act, to lay out a road or drive, not a public square or place. Now, the triangular piece of property belonging to the objector in no just sense can be said to be a part of the road or drive laid out by the Commissioners. It will be a public place, but not a road or drive. Although, then, the Commissioners may have since acquired the right to acquire lands for public places, this proceeding being based on the act of 1865, and taken for the opening of the road mentioned in that act, the powers of the Commissioners must be determined by that act.

The affidavits are seven in number, and are made by men who have had large experience in sales of real estate in and about the vicinity of the property in question, and, in fact, all over New-York. The first was Mr. A. C. Loomis, for fifteen years an agent and real estate broker engaged in the business of negotiating the sale and purchase of property in the City. He places the value at $60,000, or $36,000 more than has been allowed by the Commissioners. Next Mr. Josiah F. Kendall, for twenty years a broker and real estate agent, who is well acquainted with the property of the objector. He values it at $50,000. Mr. John McClave, a very well-known real estate man, values the property at $50,000. Mr. James M. Miller, for thirty-six years past an auctioneer of real estate in this City, a man of the greatest experience in such matters, and who is well acquainted with the property, swears that, in his judgment, it is worth $50,000. And he gives his reasons. He says it has, for all business purposes four fronts, viz.: on Broadway, Tenth-avenue, Seventy-third and Seventy-second streets. Three of these streets are wide—unusually so. It is in the immediate vicinity of the second grand entrance to the westerly side of Central Park, near to the Zoölogical Garden, and occupies the most prominent position of any land in that section of the City. Mr. William H. Raynor, who has been a real estate broker in this City for twenty-five years, values the property at $45,000. Mr. Daniel F. Tieman and William R. Stewart, both well known up-town residents and business men, place the land in question at the sum of $45,000. The objector, in his affidavit, swears that it is worth $60,000.

The Commissioners have, however, awarded to the objector $21,000 less than the lowest valuation specified in any of the above affidavits. The objector submits that with such affidavits before the Court, he brings his case within the rule allowing the Court to send back a report when it is strongly against the weight of evidence. It is not of course known to the objector, nor can it be until this case is actually argued, whether any, and if so what, or how many, affidavits will be presented by the Commissioners to sustain their report; but he confidently submits that whether such affidavits are few or numerous, the experience, character, and reputation of the men who have made affidavits in support of his objections, justifies him in asking the Court to weigh well those affidavits, and not to sustain the Commissioners in awarding him a sum which is but little more than one-half of the lowest amount specified in those affidavits as the value of his land.

But the Commissioners have erred in the principle upon which they have acted in arriving at the value of the objector's land; and on that ground he asks that the report may be sent back to them. Their error consists in this: They have not taken into account the fact that the land of the objector is all front, and have allowed to him no more per square foot than they have awarded for other lands having only one or two fronts. For the piece of land on the northwesterly corner of Broadway and Seventy-second-street, containing only 2,100 square feet, and with only a front on Seventy-second-street and Broadway, they have allowed $14,049, or at the rate of $6 70 per square foot, while for the property of the objector they have allowed but $24,000, or less than $6 per square foot. For the piece of land on the southwesterly corner of Seventy-second-street and Broadway, containing 1,840 square feet, the Commissioners have allowed $12,649, or at the rate of $6 90 per square foot. For the piece of land on the northeast corner of Seventy-first-street and Tenth-avenue, containing 1,930 square feet, the Commissioners have allowed $14,087, or at the rate of $7 30 per square foot. For the piece of land on the southeast corner of Sixtieth-street and Broadway, containing 1,600 square feet, the Commissioners have allowed $20,000, or at the rate of $12 50 per square foot. For the piece of land on the southwest corner of Sixtieth-street and Broadway, containing 2,300 square feet, $33,000, or at the rate of $14 35 per square foot.

Mr. Ira Shafer followed Mr. Lawrence in behalf of the objectors, Messrs. Clark, Groves and Campion, and argued the constitutional questions at some length. He said the Commissioners proposed to take all of Mr. Groves' land which was located on the block between Sixty-fifth and Sixty-sixth-streets. At first he was allowed only $75,000; but finally they raised it to $90,000. He had affidavits to show that the property was richly worth $100,000. It had been estimated at $110,000 by the West Side Association. The Commissioners had insisted that it would cost $15,000 to blast certain rocks on the premises, but his client had offered to do it for $9,000, thus making a deduction of $6,000. Mr. Campion claimed that his land was worth at least $75,000; he had been allowed nothing like that amount.

Mr. Whitehead appeared for Ralph Marsh, who owned eight brick houses on the corner of Sixty-fourth-street and Broadway. For the houses they had been allowed $28,000, and for the lots a little over $53,000. That amount was not by any means an equivalent.

Mr. Fullerton made a brief reply to the argument on the constitutional questions, and Mr. O'Gorman spoke to the questions of fact, and concluded by asking the Court to allow him to hand in his points. The Court said he would be allowed to do so, and the presiding Judge directed an adjournment to the 30th inst., when a decision will be rendered. The following are the names of the Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment: Wilson G. Hunt, George A. Osgood, and William P. Lee.

SURROGATE'S COURT.

Before Gideon J. Tucker, Surrogate.

WILLS ADMITTED.

The wills of the following named persons have been admitted to probate during the past week, viz.: Julia Dikeman, Eli T. Hoyt, Abram B. Oppenheimer, Herman Bruen, Emile Bourgoise, Levi S. Ives, Felix Gregoine Berteau, Henry Coggill, Jr., Eliza Maclay Bull, Emil Ploettner, Isaac M. Denman.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION GRANTED.

Letters of administration have been granted on the estates of the following persons: Elizabeth Harrington, (otherwise Walton,) Henry H. Lloyd, Chas. St. John, Amelia Gruslend, John Asken, Patrick Hoolan, Patrick Heany, Robert Nelson, Samuel McMyers, Michael Ryan, Joseph H. Green, James Hendrickson, Margaret Young, Robert Noble, Robert Thompson, Wm. Haight, August Weink, (otherwise Wink,) Olof Carlson, (otherwise Anderson,) John Morris, Christian Keese, George W. Jaques and Robert Drought.

LETTERS OF GUARDIANSHIP.

George Ringler appointed guardian of Caroline Gunther; Chas. H. F. John of John A. N., Wilhelmina and Wm. Shiner; Margaret Briggs of Mary E. Wilson; James T. Young of Anna M. Hughes; John Tederer of Othelia Stoher; Catharine Adrian of Christian, Lizzie and Emilie Wentzler.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—MAY 16.

Before Judge Alker and a Jury.

THE RICHINGS OPERA TROUPE—JURY DISCHARGED BEFORE AGREEING UPON A VERDICT.

Laura Waldron vs. Caroline Richings, otherwise called Mrs. Caroline Barnard.—In this case, full particulars of which have already appeared in the TIMES, the Jury retired on Friday evening, after a brief charge from the Court, with instructions to bring in a sealed verdict on Monday next at 10 A. M. About 10 o'clock the same evening an officer of the Court waited upon Judge Alker at his residence and informed him that six of the jurors were of the Hebrew persuasion, and as night came on they refused to discuss the subject with their brother jurors until after the termination of their Sabbath on Saturday. The jury not having agreed upon a verdict, when this information was given to the Judge, the latter considered it his duty to go down at once and release all of them, which was accordingly done. It is understood that the jurors stood, when discharged, six for giving the plaintiff the amount claimed, which is about $100, and the other six were for a verdict for the defendant.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—MAY 16.

By Judge Barnard.

Mary H. Sheppard *vs.* George W. Sheppard; report of referee confirmed and judgment of divorce granted. The custody of the child awarded to the plaintiff.

By Judge Ingraham.

Andrew J. Hackley *vs.* Anthony S. Hope et al.; motion denied.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.

Before Justices Dowling and Kelly.

Seventeen cases of assault and battery, twelve of petit larceny, one of misdemeanor, and one of carrying burglar's tools made up the calendar of yesterday. The principal case was one of

PURLOINING A LUNATIC.

James W. Smyth, Warden of the New-York City Lunatic Asylum, Blackwell's Island, appeared as complainant, charging that George Bennett and Jas. Stevens had attempted to abduct William D. Ingersoll, one of the lunatics in his charge, from the Island. Mr. Smyth saw the two men in a boat in the river some distance from the Island and Ingersoll with them, and called to them to stop. No attention being paid to the summons, he manned the workhouse boat, passed around the other side of the Island, and thus heading off the piratical craft, ran it down before he could bring it to a halt. The prisoners being called on for an explanation, said that Ingersoll was standing on the shore in citizen's dress with no marks about him of being a prisoner, and they thinking it was all right, complied with his request to be taken over to New-York. Justice Dowling asked if they did not know it was unlawful for any person to be taken from the Island by any boats except those belonging to the Commissioners of Charities and Correction. The prisoners replied in the negative, and the Justice saying that it was time they had learned the rules governing Blackwell's Island, gave them six months each in which to acquire the information.

A TROUBLESOME WIRE.

Officer McKay, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, patrolling his post about midnight, saw Charles O'Brien snatch a citizen's hat and run away with it. McKay gave chase, and O'Brien being captured was taken to the station house. There was found on his person $203 in greenbacks and a small wire bent at one end. This wire professionals called a pick-lock, and the law denominated it a burglar's tool. Being arraigned for having it in his possession in the night-time, O'Brien found the wire a troublesome piece of personal furniture, and requested time to show where he got and why he had it. The request was granted, and the prisoner remanded until Saturday next.

A CHARGE FAILS.

Mortimer S. Austin was accused by James Charlton of stealing from him a sum of money. The examination, however, showed that the men had been jointly interested in a business speculation, that the money was the joint property of both and had at one time been wholly in Austin's possession with Charlton's consent. These facts being established, an acquittal followed.

ASSAULT AND ROBBERY.

Michael Roth related that going through Hester-street about midnight, he was met by Robert Smith and another man, who is unknown. The two men assaulted him and stole his watch. Roth's cries attracted a policeman, and pursuit being made, Smith was captured, but the other escaped. Roth swore positively that Smith was one of the two men who waylaid him, and notwithstanding his strong asseverations of innocence, the prisoner was found guilty, but was remanded to give him an opportunity of showing previous good character.

SEVERE PUNISHMENT.

Edward Walsh was accused of stealing a bottle of whisky from John Shandley, and admitted his guilt, but put in as a plea in mitigation of punishment that he had drank the whole of it. The Court doubted, but the prisoner insisted, and had such appearance of having undergone the martyrdom that the Court believed and bade him go his way, as any additional penalty would be the cruel and unusual punishment so expressly interdicted by the law.

The New-York City Mission.

A public meeting in behalf of this Society was held Friday evening at Dr. HALL's Church, in Fifth-avenue. Rev. THOS. DEWITT, D. D., presided. After prayer and singing, Mr. JACKSON, the Secretary of the Society, read a statement of the results of last year, from which it appears that 46 missionaries were employed, 5,217 meetings were held, 116,522 visits were made, 1,854 persons were induced to sign the temperance pledge, 2,920 children were taught in Sabbath schools, 14,483 persons were induced to attend church, many destitute persons were relieved, and 1,700,881 tracts were distributed. The sum of $35,459 was received for general work, and $27,597 for the building fund. The Society stands in need of $50,000 per annum to accomplish their plans as at present arranged. After the reading of the report addresses were made by Rev. Mr. MINGINS and Dr. JOSEPH T. DURYEA. Dr. HALL was kept away by sickness.

AUCTION SALES.

J. H. DRAPER, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF THE "PLACE SUGAR REFINERY."

JOHN H. DRAPER & CO.
WILL SELL
ON WEDNESDAY, MAY 20, 1868,
AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON,
AT THE EXCHANGE SALESROOMS,
NO. 111 BROADWAY,
(By order of Francis Skiddy, Esq., Assignee in Bankruptcy.)

The eight-story brick building, No. 380 South-st., known as the "Place Sugar Refinery," 70 feet front, 140 feet deep, extending through to Front-st., with all the machinery and appurtenances of a Sugar Refinery, in complete running order, and capable of turning out 1,500 barrels of sugar per week. Also, dock privileges and store-house on the north side of Front-st., adjoining the Refinery, built on leased ground, with unexpired lease. Also, a complete stock of Bone Black, supposed to be about 500,000 pounds. For further information apply on the premises, until day of sale, to A. B. THORBURN.

LEWIS E. WOOD, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF VILLA PLOTS
IN
BAYONNE, HUDSON CO., N. J.
ON
THURSDAY, May 21, 1868,
At 3 P. M., precisely, on the ground.
500 LOTS,

WITHIN ONE OR TWO BLOCKS OF THE RAILROAD DEPOT, the most beautifully located and liberally laid out plots, with avenues of 70 and 80 feet in width, sidewalks 15 feet wide, with shade trees around all the blocks, well drained and in GOOD ORDER FOR BUILDING immediately. Distance 4½ miles from the ferries, and within 25 minutes from New-York by the Central Railroad and Dummy Cars, landing at foot of Cortland and Liberty sts., New-York.

TERMS EASY and made known on day of sale.

A collation will be served on the ground during the time of sale.

Bayonne is situated between New-York and Newark Bays, about half-way between Jersey City and Bergen Point; the streets are regularly laid out and graded and shaded with trees. There are some of the most beautiful residences in the village that can be found in the vicinity of New-York, and additions, together with other improvements, are continually being made. There are two churches in the immediate vicinity of this property, and fine drives, altogether making it a delightful, healthy dwelling-place for the City business man.

GREAT SALE OF AUTOGRAPHS.

An exceedingly interesting collection of autograph letters, American and foreign, being a third portion of the magnificent private library now on sale by J. W. Bouton, No. 416 Broome-st., New-York, comprising signers of the Declaration of Independence, statesmen, and generals of the Revolution, celebrated authors, dramatists, poets, scholars, politicians, artists, &c., the whole to be sold by auction without reserve, at the Clinton Hall Book Sale Rooms and Art Galleries. LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO., Auctioneers, on WEDNESDAY, May 20, and following days, commencing at 4 o'clock P. M. Gentlemen unable to attend the sale can have their orders to purchase carefully attended to by the auctioneers.

Catalogues ready; price 25 cents.

EXTRAORDINARY ART SALE.

PINACOTHECA AMERICANA.—Messrs. LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO. will sell by auction on the 22d of May, the entire collection of paintings of the late Mr. A. M. Cozzens. These pictures are too well known in art circles to require comment. The collection contains

SEVENTY-EIGHT PAINTINGS,

Nearly all of which are by American artists, and may appropriately be entitled "Pinacotheca Americana," comprising the choicest examples of the respective masters, collected by Mr. Cozzens during a period of thirty years of the most intimate relations with art and artists.

His Coles, Church, Durand, Gray, Eastman Johnson, Kensetts, Huntingtons, Sully, Stuart, Inmans, Cropseys, Pine, Hicks', Mount, Woodville, Edmonds, Leutzes, Leslie, Doughtys, Weir, Whittredge, &c., were esteemed by Mr. Cozzens to be unsurpassed, if equaled, by any other works of those celebrated painters.

Now on view day and evening.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

CONTINUATION SALE OF 400 MAGNIFICENT CITY LOTS ON "CENTRAL AVENUE," WESTCHESTER COUNTY, ABOUT ½ MILE FROM MCCOMB'S DAM.

WEDNESDAY, May 20, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom.

This property comprises between 400 and 500 City lots, being part of the great Morris Tract, lying on both sides of Central-av., near Arcularius' Hotel. The connection between the Hudson River, the Harlem and the New-Haven Railroads, in close proximity to this property, will be completed in a few weeks. Several acres of land in the immediate neighborhood, it is understood, have been purchased for a grand depot for the Pacific Railroad Company. Title undisputable. Half of the purchase money can remain on mortgage.

Maps at No. 7 Cedar-st.

BENJAMIN F. THEALL, Auctioneer,
Late salesman with E. H. Ludlow & Co.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, MIRRORS, CARPETS, &c.

MONDAY, MAY 18, at 11 o'clock, at No. 125 West 26th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Carved rosewood double parlor suite, walnut library suite, marble-top centre and fancy tables, mantel mirrors, oil paintings, lace curtains, French bedsteads, dressing bureaus, mattresses, bolsters and pillows, oak extension table, dining chairs, crockery, Brussels and ingrain carpets, kitchen utensils, &c.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE undersigned Trustee, that he will upon the 18th day of May next, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, at the Montana Mills, in the town of Cornwall, County of Orange, and State of New-York, put up and offer for sale and sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, all and singular the said

MONTANA MILL,

with the buildings, real estate, machinery, tools, implements, appliances and appurtenances belonging to the same.
G. L. BEECKMAN, Trustee.

Dated APRIL 28, 1868.

The above sale is postponed until MONDAY, June 1, 1868, at the same hour and place.
G. L. BEECKMAN, Trustee.

Dated MAY 15, 1868.

ISLE ROYALE MINING CO.,
No. 44 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, March 6, 1868.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH A RECENT law of Michigan prescribing the method for sales of real estate belonging to mining companies, the Isle Royale Mining Co. will offer for sale, at their business office in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, May 27, 1868, certain parcels of land, with the buildings thereon, lying in the village of Houghton, north and south of Sheldon-st., including dock on Portage Lake. Said property not being needed for the use of the Isle Royale Mining Co., the stockholders of said Company have authorized the directors to make a sale of it, in accordance with law, and all parties disposed to bid for the whole or any part of said property are requested to appear at the time and place above named.

By order of directors,
F. W. CAPEN, Secretary.

AUCTION SALES.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer.

SALESROOM NO. 37 NASSAU-ST.; ART GALLERY NO. 82 5TH-AV.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, REMOVED TO THE SPACIOUS ROOM AT OUR ART BUILDING, NO. 82 5TH-AV. ROBERT SOMERVILLE will sell by auction on TUESDAY, May 19, at 10½ o'clock, at the Gallery No. 82 5th-av., a fine assortment of household furniture, consisting in part of elegant rosewood parlor suites in satin brocatel and reps, superb rosewood 7-octave piano, full round corners; easy chairs, lounges, reception chairs, carved rosewood etageres, centre table, music Canterbury inlaid tulips and ormolu console tables, pier and mantel mirrors, rosewood seven-octave piano, &c. DINING ROOM and LIBRARY AND BEDROOM FURNITURE — Extension dining tables, chairs, buffets, brocatel and satin curtains, rosewood and walnut bedroom suites, with the velvet, bedding; Brussels and Aubusson carpets, &c., &c.

ALSO, A CHOICE COLLECTION OF FINE OIL PAINTINGS, ENGRAVINGS, &c., &c.

The above will be on exhibition on Monday.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer.—Salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post Office.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE WILL SELL by auction on TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, May 19, 20 and 21, at 10½ o'clock, each day, at Salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., a large invoice of costly Carrara marble, statuary and bronzes, just received from Italy, being the importation of F. Zannoni & Co., of Florence. This assortment will be for richness of goods and novelty of designs, one of the most attractive sales at auction by the above firm, comprising about 60 figures of statuary, Carrara marble, a large number of alabaster groups, figures and animals, fine variety of vases, urns and tazzas of agate yellow, and Bardiglio marble, new styles, and expensive Verde de Prato pedestals for statues or busts, mosaic tables, and many more articles of which the catalogue will give full description.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer.—Saleroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE WILL SELL by auction on WEDNESDAY, May 20, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence No. 238 East Broadway, genteel household furniture, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, rosewood 6-octave piano, pier and mantel mirrors, lace and damask curtains, rosewood parlor suite in reps and hair-cloth, marble-top centre tables, extension table, corner etagere, mahogany bookcase, bedsteads, bureaus, dining chairs and tables, hair and straw mattresses, bedding, &c., white and decorated China dinner and tea sets, glassware, together with an assortment of kitchen furniture, cooking utensils, &c.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer.—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post Office.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE WILL SELL at auction on TUESDAY, May 19, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence in 123d-st., fourth house east of 1st-av., all the household furniture therein, viz.: Black-walnut parlor and bedroom suites, carved mahogany bookcases, wardrobes, black-walnut dining-tables, cane-seat chairs, curled hair mattresses, feather beds, bolsters, pillows, china, glass, crockery, kitchen utensils, &c., with which the sale will commence.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer.—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post Office.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE WILL SELL by auction, on MONDAY, May 18, at 11 o'clock, a large invoice of

CHOICE ENGRAVINGS, CROMOS, OIL PAINTINGS, &c.,

just received from Europe, at his salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER WILL sell by auction on SATURDAY and MONDAY, May 16 and 18, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 93 Liberty-st.:

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE removed from the private residence of a gentleman for convenience of sale, consisting of parlor, dining-room, library and chamber furniture, velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, gilt frame, French plate pier and mantel mirrors, gilt cornices, rosewood parlor suites, etageres, marble-top centre tables, chandeliers and gas fixtures, fine bronzes and mantel ornaments, rosewood, black walnut and mahogany bedsteads, marble-top dressing bureaus, washstands, commodes, rosewood wardrobes, toilet tables, chairs, rockers, mattresses, pillows, bolsters, window shades, oil-cloths, stair carpets, hall stands and chairs, a complete carved black walnut dining room suite, elegant gilt and decorated china dinner set, superior plate, of the manufacture of Dixon, of Sheffield, and Christofle, of Paris, cut and engraved glassware, &c.

ALSO,

A number of fine oil paintings.

ALSO, AT 12 O'CLOCK.

Rosewood Steinway Grand Piano, 7-octaves,
Rosewood 6-octave piano,
Mahogany 6-octave piano.

ALSO,

A rosewood Parlor Organ, 16 stops and swells, superior tone and finish, sufficient power for a chapel, and made to order for Mr. Thalberg, the celebrated musician.

AT AUCTION.—TO BE SOLD AT PUBLIC Pound, 86th-st., a bay mare, 16 hands high, with star on forehead, on May 18; three goats, May 20, 3 o'clock P. M.

DRY GOODS

SUGDEN & BRADBURY,

NOS. 312 AND 314 BOWERY,
(NEAR BLEECKER-ST.,)
will offer on MONDAY, May 18, a full line of
CLOAKS,
SHAWLS
AND MANTILLAS,
OF THE NEWEST AND APPROVED DESIGNS OF THE SEASON.
ALSO,
DRESS GOODS, SILKS, CLOTHS AND FANCY GOODS,
TOGETHER WITH A LARGE AND CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF
LACE CURTAINS,
AND UPHOLSTERY GOODS.

Selections from the recent extensive Auction Sales enable us to offer at unprecedently low prices.

LORD & TAYLOR

OFFER AT REDUCED PRICES
The balance of their Spring and Summer stock, consisting in part of
FASHIONABLE DRESS GOODS,
PARIS SILKS, ROBES, GRENADINES,
SHAWLS, CLOAKS, MANTLES, &c.,
Parasols, Sun-umbrellas, rich Laces and Embroideries,
Hosiery, Gloves, &c., &c.,
MOURNING GOODS.
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS, &c., &c.,
FROM AUCTION AND PER STEAMER.
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.

HOUSEFURNISHING GOODS.
COTTON AND LINEN SHEETINGS,
Napkins, Towels, Doylies, Quilts, Counterpanes,
Blankets, Piano and Table Covers, Window Shades, Damasks, Curtain Materials,
Lace Curtains, Nottingham Goods,
Draperies, Vestibule Laces, Cornices, Loops, Tassels,
and Fixtures of every kind,
AT RETAIL,
BELOW MARKET PRICES.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-STREET.

NEW CARPETINGS, &c.,
AT THE GRAND-STREET STORE ONLY.
Axminsters, Wilton, Brussels, Three-ply, Two-ply and Stair Carpeting, Oil-cloths, Matting, Rugs, Mats, Stair-rods, &c., &c.
ALSO,
Feather Beds and Pillows, Curled Hair and Moss Mattresses, Spring Beds, Paillasses, and Bedding of every description, of our own manufacture.
ALSO,
Millinery Goods, Hats, Bonnets, Caps, Made-up Silks, Notions, &c., &c.,
VERY LOW AT RETAIL.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Corner of Christie-st.

LINEN SHEETINGS,
PILLOW LINENS, DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS,
NAPKINS, DOYLES,
QUILTS,
CAMBRICS, NAINSOOKS,
JACONETS, PIQUES, &c.

TAYLOR, M'GIBBON & CO.,
NO. 809 BROADWAY.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
Will, on MONDAY, May 18,
LARGELY REPLENISH, AT POPULAR PRICES, ALL THEIR STOCKS
WITH THE LATEST NOVELTIES, VIZ.:
SILKS, DRESS SUIT MATERIALS, CHAMBRAYS, FRENCH AND INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS, CLOTH AND SILK MANTILLAS, SACQUES, LACES, LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S UNDERCLOTHING, MORNING ROBES, WALKING SUITS, INFANTS' DRESSES, CLOAKS, HATS, LADIES' PARIS MADE HATS, PARASOLS, ALEXANDRE'S KID GLOVES, &c., &c.
BROADWAY AND 10TH-ST.

DRY GOODS.

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS
LINEN TABLE DAMASK,
NAPKINS,
DOILIES,
TOWELS, &c., &c.,
BARNESLEY, IRISH AND SCOTCH SHEETINGS,
PILLOW CASE LINENS,
FAMILY LINENS.
QUILTS, BLANKETS, TOILETS, &c., &c.
BROWN and BLEACHED COTTON SHEETINGS and SHIRTINGS.
PRICES COMPARING FAVORABLY WITH THE LOWEST IN THE MARKET.
GOODS HEMMED, MARKED AND DELIVERED READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE.
MATTRESSES,
BOLSTERS AND PILLOWS
ALWAYS ON HAND.

B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,
NOS. 657 AND 659 BROADWAY.

LACE CURTAINS,
Muslin Curtains,
NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS,
GILT CORNICES, TRIMMINGS, &c.
A LARGE ASSORTMENT AT LOW PRICES.

WINDOW SHADES fitted in the best manner with spring or ordinary fixtures.

An elegant assortment of
PIER AND MANTEL GLASSES,
WITH "CONNECTING CORNICES."
All orders promptly attended to.

B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,
657 & 659 Broadway, opposite Bond-st.

DECORATIVE
PAPER HANGINGS.
NEW STYLES FOR SPRING.

WE HAVE NOW ON EXHIBITION, on our screens, a magnificent assortment of designs, and are prepared to decorate Walls and Ceilings in the most elaborate manner.

Especial attention called to our stock of LOW-PRICED GILT AND CHINTZ PAPERS for bedrooms.

B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,
Nos. 657 and 659 Broadway,
OPPOSITE BOND-ST.

AT GAYNOR'S,
PANNIER SKIRTS
IN ALL THE LEADING
PARIS STYLES,
NOW OPENING.
Also several cases of our own
SPECIALTY,
PARIS HAND-MADE COUTILLE CORSETS,
LIGHT TEXTURE,
FOR SUMMER WEAR.

We have also added to our business LADIES' MORNING ROBES, DRESSES and SUITS, in WHITE and COLORED FRENCH LAWNS and other materials, very suitable for the COUNTRY and SEA SIDE.

GAYNOR'S,
No. 765 Broadway, between 8th and 9th sts.
No. 824 Broadway, corner of 12th-st.

WINDOW SHADES,
WHITE AND BUFF HOLLAND
CORNICES,
GILT, BLACK WALNUT AND METAL.
TAYLOR, M'GIBBON & CO.,
NO. 809 BROADWAY.

STAND FROM UNDER.
MERRIMACK PRINTS 12½c.,
FAST COLORED PRINTS 10c.
DOWN WITH BIG PROFITS,
and rally around the cheap stores.
SPLENDID MUSLINS 10c., WORTH 18c.
EXTRA QUALITY MUSLINS 12½c., WORTH 18c.
EXTRA MUSLINS 16c. and 18c., WORTH 22c. and 25c.

These Muslins and Merrimack Prints at the above prices will go off in a rush, and buyers coming late in the week must not be disappointed if they are all sold. These Muslins hang by the door.

LOOK AT THEM.

ALSO FROM AUCTION,
NUMEROUS LOTS DRESS GOODS,
ALPACAS, TOWELS, TABLE LINENS,
FLANNELS, CASSIMERES, BOMBAZINES,
BALMORALS, JACONETS, SWISSES, &c.,
AT NEARLY HALF PRICE.
PARASOLS AND SUN UMBRELLAS, HALF PRICE.
GOOD SUN UMBRELLAS, 60c. and 75c., AND EXTRA $1: HANDSOME PARASOLS, $1; EXTRA NICE, $1 25, VERY HANDSOME PARASOLS, $1 50, $2 and $2 50.
These prices will be higher later in the season.
FOSTER BROTHERS, 8th-av., near 18th-st.
FOSTER BROTHERS, No. 272 Bleecker-st.

LACE CURTAINS,
CRETONNE CHINTZES,
TWILLS, DIMITIES, BAZANS, &c.
SLIP COVERS CUT AND MADE.
TAYLOR, M'GIBBON & CO.,
NO. 809 BROADWAY.

CARPETS AND HOUSEKEEPING GOODS
IN EVERY VARIETY
AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
BROADWAY AND 10TH-ST.

AT JACKSON'S,
MOURNING GOODS FROM AUCTION.
FINE TAMISE CLOTH, $7 50 PER DRESS, WORTH $12.
FINE HENRIETTA CLOTH, $7 50, WORTH $12.
FINE CREPE CLOTH, $6 PER DRESS, WORTH $9.
FINE SCOTCH GINGHAMS, $3 PER DRESS, WORTH $5.
ENGLISH AND FRENCH MOHAIR AND POPLIN ALPACAS, 62½c., 75c. and 87½c. PER YARD, MUCH BELOW REAL VALUE.
TAMARTINES, 37½c. PER YARD, WORTH 62½c.
RICH BLACK SILKS, IN ALL THE MOST POPULAR MAKES, ¾ WIDE, AT $2, $2 25, $2 50, $2 75 AND $3; REAL BARGAINS.
CANVAS AND IRON GRENADINES, FROM ¾ TO 2 YARDS WIDE.
ALSO, TRAVELING DRESS GOODS IN GREAT VARIETY, CONSISTING OF GRAY SILK SERGES, PONGEES, WASH POPLINS, GRANITE POPLINS, MOSAMBIQUES, POPLIN DE PARIS, &c., &c.
N. B.—A LARGE AND DESIRABLE STOCK OF ELEGANT MOURNING BONNETS OF THE MOST APPROVED STYLES AT THE LOWEST PRICES.
JACKSON'S MOURNING STORE,
No. 551 BROADWAY.

AT ADOLF KUSTER'S, 225 8TH-AV.
GREAT BARGAINS
IN
DRESS GOODS
Will be offered this week!
ALPACCAS in all the new colors, 31 cents per yard.
CHENE POPLIN in all the new colors at 37½ cents to 50 cents.
These goods are very choice, and are sold 50 per cent. higher in all the retail stores.
GREAT BARGAINS
IN
SACQUES AND SHAWLS!
THE LARGEST STOCK UP-TOWN.
Prices are guaranteed at least one-third lower than anywhere.
Our SILK SACQUES for $6 are HANDSOME.
Our SILK SACQUES for $8 and $10 are ELEGANT.
Our SILK SACQUES for $12, $14 and $16 are UNSURPASSED.
ALL OUR MUSLINS ARE SOLD AT COST PRICES.
VERY GOOD, FULL YARD WIDE, 12½ cents.
PARASOLS! PARASOLS!
Look at our Parasols for $1.
Look at our Beaded Parasols for $1 25.
Look at our Lined Parasols.
Look at our Fringed Parasols.
Look at our Ruffled Parasols.
Look for Cheap Goods in general, at
ADOLF KUSTER'S,
No. 225 8th-av., between 21st and 22d sts.

MILLINERY.

A LARGE WHOLESALE STOCK OF LADIES', Misses' and Boys' Straw Hats, selling at less than cost for sixty days; all of the latest Spring styles. Now is your time to buy hats cheap. Call and examine at No. 391 Canal-st.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.
A. HAGGERTY & CO.,
Auctioneers and Real Estate Brokers,
have removed from
No. 11 to No. 31 Pine-st.

REMOVAL.—J. DENHAM & CO. HOUSE Agents, 8th-av. and 16th-st., will remove on Wednesday, 20th inst., to No. 266 West 23d-st., first door East 8th-av.

REMOVAL.—MISS BARBER DOES DRESS-making in all its branches at No. 767 6th-av., between 3d and 44th sts.

LOST AND FOUND.

$50 REWARD.—LOST OR STOLEN, IN transit from Middletown, Conn., to New-York, via steamboat *State of New-York*, 8th inst., one black enameled TRAVELING BAG, turned bellows form, marked with a card O. G. Patterson, New-York, and containing ladies' undergarments, infant's dresses, &c. The above reward will be paid for return of bag and contents to W. L. CRANE, Adams Express Company, No. 59 Broadway.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—THREE BEAUTIFUL BLACK PONIES, 12 hands high, kind and gentle in harness or under saddle. At the Mansion Stables, corner of 7th-av. and 42d-st.

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF FINE BAY CARRIAGE horses, one barouche and one clarence. Can be seen at the stable No. 15 East 13th-st.

FINANCIAL.

Fisk & Hatch

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
No. 5 Nassau-street,
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES,
ALL DESCRIPTIONS
OF
UNITED STATES SECURITIES,
and give especial attention to the conversion of
SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES
INTO THE
NEW FIVE-TWENTY BONDS OF 1865 AND 1867.

Holders of the Sixes of 1881, and Five-twenty Bonds of 1862, and May 1, 1865, may now realize a liberal difference by exchanging them for the new 5-20s of 1865-7. We are prepared to make these exchanges upon the most favorable terms.

Deposits received and collections made.
FISK & HATCH, No. 5 Nassau-st.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.

Issue letters of credit, for travelers' use, on the Messrs. ROTHSCHILD, in Paris, London, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Vienna, and their correspondents in all the principal cities of Europe.
ALSO, MAKE TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFER OF MONEY ON CALIFORNIA, EUROPE AND HAVANA.

WILLIAMS & GUION,
NO. 71 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
issue circular Letters of Credit through
ALEXR. S. PETRIE & CO., LONDON,
AVAILABLE FOR TRAVELERS IN ALL PARTS OF EUROPE, &c.
Sterling Exchange at sight and sixty days.
Orders for Stocks, Bonds and Merchandise executed in London, by Cable or mail.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO.,
BANKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
NO. 12 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,
Make advances on American securities and cash coupons on demand. Bills on the United States or England bought and sold. Circular credits cashed.
Letters for Americans in Europe addressed to our care will be promptly delivered or forwarded.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 7 Rue Scribe, Paris,
and
No. 8 Wall-st., New-York,
Issue circular letters of credit to travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c.
Also, commercial credits.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

ST. LOUIS AND IRON MOUNTAIN
RAILROAD COMPANY'S
SEVEN PER CENT.
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.
FEBRUARY AND AUGUST COUPONS.

The title of the St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railroad having been confirmed by act of the General Assembly of the State of Missouri, and the bonds declared valid, the work of extending the same to a connection with the Southern system of roads at Columbus, Ky., is now going rapidly forward. Ninety-one miles being in profitable operation, forty-five miles of new work graded, with rails enough on hand for forty-seven miles, it is expected that the whole line, from St. Louis to Belmont, 193 miles, will be opened for business early next year, so that there will be a continuous line from St. Louis to Mobile, New-Orleans and other Southern cities. A very large traffic is anticipated.

The old part of the road (91 miles) already earns enough to secure all the interest on the whole mortgage debt, and the extension completed, will vastly increase the earnings. The proceeds of these bonds going into the extension of the road adds to the security, and a projected branch, southwestwardly from Pilot Knob, for which a cash subsidy of $15,000 per mile is granted by the State, as a free gift to the Company, will add very much to the value of their property.

THOS. ALLEN, President, St. Louis, Mo.

We, the undersigned, cordially recommend these seven per cent. mortgage bonds of the St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railroad as a good security. The revenue of the road will be large, and the administration of the affairs of the Company is in capable and experienced hands, and is entitled to the greatest confidence of the public.

JAMES S. THOMAS, Mayor of St. Louis.
JOHN J. ROE, Pres. Union Merchants' Exchange, St. Louis. (Chamber of Commerce.)
E. W. FOX, Pres. St. Louis Board of Trade.
BARTON BATES, Pres. North Missouri Railroad.
J. H. BRITTON, Pres. Nat. Bank of the State of Mo., in St. Louis.
WM. L. EWING, Pres. of the Mer. N. B. of St. Louis.
GEO. H. REA, Pres. Second National Bank, St. Louis.
JAS. B. EADS, Chief-Engineer St. Louis and Illinois Bridge Company.
GEO. R. TAYLOR, Pres. Pacific Railroad, (of Missouri.)
WM. TAUSSIG, Pres. Traders' Bank, St. Louis.
JOHN R. LIONBERGER, Pres. Third National Bank of St. Louis, Mo.
ADOLPHUS MEIER, Vice-Pres. Union Pacific Railway, (E. D.)
ROBERT BARTH, Pres. German Savings Institution.
ALLEN, COPP & NISBET, Bankers, St. Louis.

NEW-YORK REFERENCES.

E. D. MORGAN & CO.,	S. GANDY,
J. H. SWIFT,	W. T. BLODGETT,
ISAAC N. PHELPS,	A. R. ENO.
W. V. BRADY,	

Bonds for sale, and pamphlets with details can be had at the New-York Agency.
H. G. MARQUAND, Vice President, No. 43 Wall-st.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

The public at large are hereby cautioned from buying, negotiating or having any business connection with a certain promissory note made by John McDevitt for the sum of one thousand dollars, payable to the order of Fleury Huot, made payable at No. 401 Cherry-st., in six months from its date, viz.: the 30th of April, 1868, as the said note has been obtained from Mr. McDevitt by false representations, and will not be paid at maturity.

$100 REWARD—LOST.

200 Shares Central Coal Mining and Manufacturing Company.
Certificate No. 666, } 100 shares each.
Certificate No. 671, }
In name of Greenleaf, Norris & Co.
Transfer has been stopped. The finder is requested to return the above to the subscriber.
WM. H. DUFF,
MAY 13, 1868. No. 15 Wall st.

FOR SALE.
TO CONNOISSEURS OF MINERALS.
A rare and splendid cabinet collection of choice minerals, consisting of
Gold, Silver, Copper, Lead, and other specimens.
The greater part of which cannot be duplicated, as their equal is not to be found in the United States.
Can be purchased low.
Apply to
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
No. 43 Pine-st.

OFFICE OF THE TOLEDO, PEORIA AND WARSAW RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, May 14, 1868.

NOTICE TO THE BONDHOLDERS AND shareholders of the Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw Railroad Company of Illinois. You are hereby notified that a meeting of the bondholders and shareholders of this Company will be held in this City on the 15th day of June next at the office of the Company, between the hours of 10 and 2 o'clock, to vote upon the question of the extension of the road from La Harpe to Burlington, Iowa, and from Warsaw to Quincy, Illinois, to connect with the Government bridges at those places, and to authorize the Board to contract for the building of the same, and to issue sinking fund bonds of the Company bearing interest at eight per cent., at the rate of fifteen thousand dollars ($15,000) per mile upon such extensions or branches for said purpose, or upon any other plan that may be presented you at said meeting for the purpose of raising the necessary funds for building the extensions, and upon any other subject that may be offered for consideration at said meeting.
Per order of the Board.
CHARLES L. FROST, President.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, NEW-YORK, April 18, 1868.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stock and Bondholders of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company for the election of a Board of Directors, and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before them, will be held at the office of the Company, in the city of Chicago, on Thursday, the 4th day of June next, at 1 o'clock P. M.

The transfer books will be closed on the afternoon of Saturday, the 2d of May, and reopened on the morning of Monday, the 8th of June.
JAMES R. YOUNG, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 270 WEST 30TH-ST., NEW-YORK, May 9, 1868.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Hudson River Railroad Company, for the election of thirteen Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 270 West 30th-st., New-York City, on MONDAY, June 8, 1868. Polls will be open from 12 M. until 2 P. M., and as much longer, not beyond the setting of the sun on the same day, as the Inspectors may find necessary to receive the votes of electors presenting themselves. The transfer books will be closed from 4 o'clock P. M. on the 19th day of May, until 9 o'clock A. M. on the 9th day of June.
AUGUSTUS SCHELL, Secretary.

COMMERCIAL NATIONAL BANK OF CINCINNATI, CINCINNATI, April 25, 1868.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the Commercial National Bank of Cincinnati, by vote of the shareholders, on the 8th day of April, 1868, and taking effect this day, is closing up its affairs.

The holders of notes, and other creditors of said bank, are requested to present such notes or other claims to the Commercial Bank of Cincinnati, organized under the Free Banking Law of Ohio.
CHAS. B. FOOTE, President.
HUGH COLVILLE, Cashier.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF CINCINNATI, CINCINNATI, April 25, 1868.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the Commercial Bank of Cincinnati, organized under the Free Banking Law of Ohio, has this day purchased all the assets and business of the Commercial National Bank of Cincinnati, now closing its affairs, and under the same management will continue business as heretofore.

Notes and claims against the Commercial National Bank will be paid by this Bank on demand.
CHAS. B. FOOTE, President.
HUGH COLVILLE, Cashier.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY—NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—The annual election for thirteen Directors of this Company for the ensuing year will be held at the office of the Company, corner of 4th-av. and 26th-st., on TUESDAY, the 19th day of May next. The polls will be open from 12 o'clock noon until 2 o'clock P. M. of that day. The transfer-books will be closed from 4 o'clock P. M. of the 12th day of May next until 9 o'clock A. M. of the 20th day of May next.
R. J. NIVEN, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, April 28, 1868.

CITY OF KEOKUK 8 PER CENT. NEW BONDS.—Interest and principal payable at the Central National Bank, New-York. Total issue only $300,000.

These bonds UNDER GUARANTEES and a THREE-FOLD SECURITY, held by Henry A. Smythe as trustee, may be regarded as amply secured, and a safe first-class investment. A small amount for sale. Apply to
WM. H. SANDFORD, Cashier.
Central National Bank, New-York.

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, NO. 146 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, May 16, 1868.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THE class of Trustees whose terms expire, &c., will be held, pursuant to the charter, at the office of the Company, as above, on MONDAY, June 1, 1868, at 12 o'clock noon.
J. M. STUART, Secretary.

THE DEFERRED ANNUAL MEETING of shareholders in the Knowlton Mining Company for the choice of Directors and the transaction of any other legal business, will be held at No. 44 Exchange-place, on SATURDAY, May 30, 1868, at 2 o'clock. By order.
W. W. CAPEN, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

HATCH, FOOTE & CO
BANKERS
AND DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS,
&c.
Buy and Sell all issues of
U. S. BONDS
at MARKET RATES, and EXCHANGE
7-30 Notes, May 16, 1868, as follows:
For JUNE NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and pay $7 61 DIFFERENCE.
For JULY NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and pay $1 41 DIFFERENCE
ON EACH $1,000.
No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

FOR SALE.

ROCHESTER CITY SEVEN PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE WATERWORKS COMPANY BONDS, WHICH ARE A FIRST-CLASS SECURITY, UNDOUBTED FOR INVESTMENTS, WITH A SINKING FUND PROVIDED FOR THEIR REDEMPTION. DUE 1887. SEVEN PER CENT. INTEREST COUPONS, JANUARY AND JULY, AND PRINCIPAL PAID AT THE CITY TREASURER'S OFFICE, OF THE CITY OF ROCHESTER.

IT IS A WELL-KNOWN FACT THAT ALL SECURITIES ISSUED FOR WATER PURPOSES IN LARGE CITIES HAVE PROVED TO BE THE SAFEST AND MOST PROFITABLE FOR PERMANENT INVESTMENTS.

A LIMITED AMOUNT OF THE BONDS ARE OFFERED FOR SALE IN LOTS TO SUIT PURCHASERS, AT A REDUCTION BELOW PAR FOR THE PRESENT ONLY, BY
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Broker and Auctioneer,
No. 43 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE.
TO CONNOISSEURS OF MINERALS.
A rare and splendid cabinet collection of choice minerals, consisting of
Gold, Silver, Copper, Lead, and other specimens.
The greater part of which cannot be duplicated, as their equal is not to be found in the United States.
Can be purchased low.
Apply to
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
No. 43 Pine-st.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SALE of $615,000 5-20s, 6s and 10-40 BONDS.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell at public auction on MONDAY, May 18, 1868, at 12½ o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of H. R. Hulburd, Esq., Comptroller of the Currency of the United States Treasury Department:
$615,000 United States Government Registered Bonds, embracing 5-20s, 6s and 10-40s of 1862, 1864, 1865 and 1881.

These Bonds are to be sold for the redemption of the circulating notes of various National Banks failed and now in the hands of receivers.

TERMS OF SALE: Ten per cent. of the purchase money to be paid immediately after the sale, and balance on the following day, before 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Auctioneer and Broker,
No. 43 Pine-st., New-York.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, NEW-YORK, May 13, 1868.

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company, held on the 12th inst., an ordinance was adopted authorizing an increase in the capital stock equal to fifty thousand shares. That increase will be apportioned among such persons as shall be stockholders on the 1st proximo, in the ratio of one new share for every two then held by them.

The first installment will be twenty per cent., and will be due and payable in cash at the office of the Company on the 10th of June proximo. The succeeding installments on the 10th of each month thereafter, until and including October.

The transfer books will be closed from the evening of June 1 until the morning of the 11th.
By order of the Board.
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, NEW-YORK, May 13, 1868.

AT AN ELECTION FOR MANAGERS, held at this office on TUESDAY, the 12th inst., pursuant to public notice, the following-named gentlemen were duly elected Managers of the Company for the ensuing year, viz.:

CHARLES N. TALBOT,	LE GRAND B. CANNON,
EDWARD J. WOOLSEY,	JAMES R. TAYLOR,
G. TALBOT OLYPHANT,	THOMAS DICKSON,
ABIEL A. LOW,	O. DE F. GRANT,
ROBERT L. KENNEDY,	JOHN JACOB ASTOR,
JAMES M. HALSTED,	THOMAS CORNELL,
W. J. HOPPIN.	

And at a subsequent meeting of the Board of Managers, held this day, GEORGE TALBOT OLYPHANT, Esq., was unanimously reëlected President.
By order of the Board.
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INS. CO., No. 114 Broadway, NEW-YORK, May 11, 1868.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of the North American Fire Insurance Company will be held at the office of the Company on MONDAY, the 25th day of May inst.

The polls will be open at 12 o'clock, and will close at 1 o'clock P. M. By order of the Board.
F. H. CARTER, Secretary.

NOTICE.—A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS in the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 54 City Exchange, Boston, Mass., at 12 o'clock noon May 27, inst., to see if said Company will accept an act passed by the Legislature of the State of Massachusetts, and approved April 29, 1868, entitled "An act concerning the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad Company."
BOSTON, May 13, 1868. H. N. OTIS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK HOSPITAL.—NOTICE.—AN election for Twenty-six Governors of "The Society of the New-York Hospital," will be held at the Hospital on TUESDAY, 19th of May.
Poll opens at 12 o'clock M.
D. COLDEN MURRAY, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 96 WARREN-ST.
Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on all sums entitled thereto, free of Government tax. Open daily from 10 to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner of 3d-av., and 26th-st.
Six per cent. interest paid, free from Government tax, on all sums from $1 to $5,000.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
WM. B. BIBBINS, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner of Laight. Open daily from 10 to 3. SIX PER CENT interest on $5 to $5,000. Assets, $4,711,998 98.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND NORWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 52 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, May 15, 1868.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared the following dividends, payable at this office on and after the 29th day of June, to the stockholders, as shown by the books of the Company on the 17th day of June next.

Ten per cent. on the preferred stock, payable in preferred stock at par.

Ten per cent. on the common stock, payable in common stock at par.

The transfer books, now closed, will be opened on MONDAY, the 8th, and closed on WEDNESDAY, the 17th, and reopened on MONDAY, the 29th of June next.
By order of the Board of Directors.
A. L. PRITCHARD, Treasurer.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH A CAPITAL of from $10,000 to $20,000, in the business of manufacturing the finest known brands of wines and champagnes. The vineyards are stocked with the best wine-making grapes, and will produce from 25,000 to 30,000 gallons of wine.
For particulars address, with real name, A. S., Post-office Drawer No. 96, Rochester, N. Y.

TEA, COFFEE AND SPICE BUSINESS FOR SALE.—Fine location; well established; rent low. Address, stating where an interview may be had, B. & D., Box No. 2,280 New-York Post Office.

COAL YARD FOR SALE—ONE BLOCK from river, west side, below Bank-st. Old established and doing a good business. Particulars of PHELPS, FALLON & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

STEAMBOATS.

SUNDAY MORNING BOAT.
MORNING LINE TO PEEKSKILL.
The NORWALK leaves Harrison-st. every morning, without exception, at 8 o'clock, touching at 34th-st., and making all the intermediate landings.

FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—FARE $1 50, being $1 75 cheaper than by rail, and 75 cents cheaper than by any other line. The elegant steamers VANDERBILT and CONNECTICUT leave Pier No. 44 North River, north of Spring-st., EVERY EVENING, (Saturdays excepted,) at 6 o'clock, connecting with New-York Central Railroad for Buffalo and all points West, and with Rensselaer and Saratoga and Lake Champlain steamers for Montreal, Lake George, Saratoga and all stations. Also with rail for North Adams, Burlington and points East. Fare, Sunday, $2. Returning, leave Troy at 6 and Albany at 8 o'clock P. M.

SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH.—The SEA BIRD, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will leave pier foot of Chambers-st., North River, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Saturday, May 9, 9:00 A. M.	Monday, May 11, 8:00 A. M.
Tuesday, May 12, 10:30 A. M.	Wed., May 13, 10:00 A. M.
Thurs., May 14, 8:30 A. M.	Thurs., May 15, 1:00 P. M.
Friday, May 15, 9:30 A. M.	Friday, May 15, 1:30 P. M.
Saturday, May 16, 2:00 P. M.	Monday, May 18, 2:00 P. M.
Tuesday, May 19, 2:00 P. M.	Wed., May 20, 6:30 A. M.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—STEAMERS ST. JOHN and DREW—One of these magnificent steamers leaves Pier No. 41 North River, near foot of Canal-st., every evening, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 o'clock. Passengers desiring the comforts and luxuries of a first-class hotel can have their wishes gratified on these steamers, and arrive in Albany in ample time for railroad trains North and West. Freight taken at reduced rates.

FOR NEWBURGH, WEST POINT, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston, landing at Cozzens' Dock, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton. THE STEAMER MARY POWELL leaves Desbrosses-st. every afternoon at 3:30 o'clock.

LLOYD'S DOCK (HUNTINGTON,) OYSTER Bay (E. Norwich,) and Northport. The steamboat D. R. MARTIN, Capt. S. E. UNDERHILL, leaves Pier No. 34 East River, (Catharine-st.,) daily, at 4 P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSIONS.
For Excursions and Picnic Parties—Dudley's Grove, Myers' Grove, Alderney Park and Raritan Beach Grove. Barges WALTER SANDS, WM. MYERS, WM. J. HASKET and CROMWELL. Steamboats of all kinds. Apply at the office of J. & E. MYERS, on board of barge foot of Morton-st.

PERSONAL.

MISS AMELIA McCULLOCH, WHO arrived by the steamer *Columbia*, from Glasgow, is requested to send her address to RUBIRA & CO., No. 60 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.
The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New-York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN viz.:

MANHATTAN,	COLORADO,
MINNESOTA,	NEVADA, } Building.
NEBRASKA,	IDAHO. }

NEBRASKA	WEDNESDAY, May 20
MANHATTAN	WEDNESDAY, May 27
MINNESOTA	WEDNESDAY, June 10
COLORADO	WEDNESDAY, June 24

From Pier No. 46 North River.
Cabin, (the accommodations being equal to any Atlantic steamer,) $80, gold; return tickets, $160, gold; in steerage, $30, currency.
Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

REDUCED RATES OF PASSAGE TO THE CONTINENT.
The new iron North German Steamship
SMIDT, Capt. H. RASCHEN,
of 2,400 tons capacity,
WILL SAIL FROM NEW-YORK
ON HER FIRST RETURN TRIP TO
BREMEN
about May 23.

PRICES OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin	$75	} Payable in
Second Cabin	36	} Gold.
Steerage Passage	$25.	

An experienced surgeon on board.
For further information, freight and passage, apply to
THIELE, SEILER & CO.,
No. 2 Hanover Buildings,
Hanover-square.

NATIONAL LINE.
THE STEAMSHIP DENMARK
will leave TUESDAY, May 19, at 12 M., from Pier No. 47 North River.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100; Steerage, $30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.
Apply at the Company's office, Nos. 57 and 27 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE TO
CALIFORNIA AND CHINA,
FREIGHT AND PASSAGE AT GREATLY REDUCED RATES.
Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon,
FOUR TIMES A MONTH,
On 1st, 9th, 16th and 24th,
except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.
MAY 23—RISING STAR, Capt. CONNER, connecting with GOLDEN AGE, Capt. FARNSWORTH.
Steamer leaving July 9 connects closely with steamer JAPAN, leaving San Francisco Aug. 3 for China and Japan.
For passage tickets and all further information apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

NOTICE.—THE SPLENDID STEAMSHIP DENMARK, Capt. THOMPSON, sails from Pier No. 47 North River, for Queenstown and Liverpool, on TUESDAY, May 19, at 2 o'clock P. M. Cabin passage, $100; Steerage, $30 currency. Apply at the offices of the Company, Nos. 57 and 27 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, May 23.
MISSISSIPPI, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, June 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, July 23.
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.
NEW-YORK AND MEXICAN MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.
SAILING EVERY TWENTY DAYS.
NEVADA, Capt. W. MEGILL.
VIRGO, Capt. J. DEAKEN.
The NEVADA will leave Pier No. 17, East River, on WEDNESDAY, June 3, at 10 A. M.
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS,
No. 44 Beaver-st.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.
UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE BAHAMA GOVERNMENT FOR CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch the splendid side-wheel steamer EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE, on THURSDAY, May 21, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River. For engagements of freight or passage apply to
GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
SAILING REGULARLY EVERY THURSDAY, AT 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE, via Nassau, May 21.
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, May 28.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. ADAMS, June 4.
For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. B. HARTSON, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FURTHER REDUCTION IN FREIGHT TO CALIFORNIA VIA PANAMA.
EIGHTY CENTS PER CUBIC FOOT, 1¾ CENTS PER POUND.
The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer RISING STAR, sails on SATURDAY, 23d inst., at noon. Her freight reaches San Francisco about four days in advance of shipments by North American Steamship Company's departure of 20th inst. For particulars apply at Freight Office, Pier No. 42, foot of Canal-st.
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
Sole Freight Agents
Pacific Mail Steamship Company.

FIRST STEAMER
FOR GALVESTON, TEXAS.
FREIGHT TAKEN AT THE LOWEST RATES.
The favorite steamship
TYBEE, Capt. D. CAULKINS,
will leave Pier 4, North River, on SATURDAY, May 23, at 3 o'clock, P. M. precisely, for Galveston.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.
Goods forwarded to Indianola, Lavacca and Brazos without charge, also to the interior by railroad without charge for drayage in Galveston.

OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP CO.
FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT and RICHMOND.
New and elegant side-wheel steamships
HATTERAS, ALBEMARLE, SARATOGA and NIAGARA.
One of the above first-class ships will be dispatched every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., for Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, connecting with the Seaboard Inland Air-Line, Virginia and Tennessee Air-Line, South-Side and Petersburg Railroads, and Richmond and Danville and Virginia Central Railroads, taking freight and granting through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest.
Bills of lading signed on the pier up to the hour of sailing. For freight or passage, having elegant stateroom accommodations, apply to
N. L. McCREADY, President,
No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner Dey-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.—REGULAR LINE—Cabin passage, $15. Measurement goods 10c. per foot, and lower than by any other line. The A 1 fast and reliable steamship SARAGOSSA, CROWELL, Commander, will sail on SATURDAY, May 16, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 14 East River, foot of Wall-st. Bills of lading signed for all points in the interior. Agents in Charleston, RAVENEL & CO., forward all goods free of commission.
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.
The MATANZAS will sail on the following Saturday.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
THE CROMWELL LINE.
Steamships of this line will leave Pier No. 9, North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:

GEO. WASHINGTON	GAGER	May 23.
CORTES	WHITMAN	May 30.
GEO. CROMWELL	VAILL	June 6.
MARIPOSA	KEMBLE	June 13.

Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates.
For passage or freight apply to the agents,
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—U. States passports indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

COUNTRY BOARD.

SUMMER BOARD AT NEWPORT, R. I.—House delightfully located on Dixon-st., near the Cliffs, with a fine view of the ocean; has eight large furnished bedrooms, suitable for two families, each with private parlor and private table if desired. At present occupied by Dr. Clark, and can be seen by applying to HAZARD & APTHORP, Newport.

STORM KING HOUSE—SITUATED AT Cornwall Landing, on the Hudson, is now open and ready for boarders; good bathing; ten miles' view of river, and first-class accommodations. Reference, Capt. John Smith, steamer *Utica*; E. J. Hamilton, No. 180 West-st., New-York. PETER STOVER, Proprietor.

CHEAP BOARD FOR THE SUMMER.—The entire second floor of a brown-stone house, handsomely furnished, large pantries, and all modern improvements, to let, together or separately; table first class; price $10, upwards. Call at No. 235 West 38th-st., one block from Broadway.

COUNTRY BOARD. — BELMONT HALL, New-Brighton, S. I., (north shore,) now open; overlooks Bay; thirty minutes from Cortlandt-st., four from landing. Call at No. 34 East 12th-st.

FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY BOARD 1½ hours from New-York, convenient to boat and depot; charges reasonable. R. J. STEVENSON, Stamford, Conn.

DESIRABLE BOARD CAN BE OBTAINED at a private house, one hour and a quarter by railroad or boat; large rooms and delightfully located. Refers to Mr. Lord, No. 46 Dey-st.

BOARD AT CORNWALL FOR MAY AND June. Inquire of JAMES G. ROE, Cornwall, N. Y.

SUMMER RESORTS.

NOTICE.
Dominy's Hotel, on Fire Island, will be opened June 1, by A. SMITH, who has kept the Peconic House, Greenpoint, for the last four years.
AUGUSTUS SMITH.

WINDEMERE HOUSE,
Greenwood Lake, will open 1st of May. Send for circular to M. P. BROWNING & CO., Monroe, Orange County, New-York.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels, of the latest designs, at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, Nos. 134 and 136 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y. Mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

MARBLE MANTELS—IN GREAT VARIETIES, at reduced prices, at S. KLABER'S manufactory, No. 52 1st-av., near 3d-st. Mantels put up in the country.

MARBELIZED SLATE MANTELS.—Half the price of marble. Send for a circular. T. B. STEWART, 609 6th-av., bet. 35th and 36th sts.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE HOUSE, modern improvements, in 30th-st., between 5th-av. and Broadway, completely furnished, and ready for immediate occupation. For permits apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

A FINE THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP brick house, complete order, 13th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., for sale, with or without furniture. Possession. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

A VERY PRETTY LITTLE BROWN-stone house for sale or rent, furnished or unfurnished; No. 99 Lexington-av.; price $15,000; also, No. 38 West 54th-st. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

EIGHTH-AV.—FOR SALE, TWO LOTS EAST side of 8th-av., between 129th and 130th sts., fifty feet north of 129th-st. Apply at No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO.,
No. 26 PINE-ST.,
Offer for sale at Greenville, Bergen Point, Roselle, Westfield, Plainfield, Somerville, Whitehouse, and at all points on the line of the
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.
houses, lots, country seats and farms. We offer no property that we have not thoroughly examined. Descriptive lists just issued, complete with time tables, maps and detailed descriptions of the towns and villages and the property we are offering for sale.

NORTH RIVER SUBURBAN RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—The elegant private residence of Rufus D. Case, Esq., on Washington Heights, 139th and 140th sts., is now offered for sale, as the owner is about to remove to the country. There are 14 lots situated on high ground, overlooking and commanding an extensive and beautiful view of the Hudson. The house is large, in most perfect order with all modern improvements, which, with the stables, coach-house, &c., &c., make this one of the most desirable and complete suburban residences on this island; distant from Chambers-st. 8 miles, from Central Park 1½ miles, from Boulevard 200 feet. The house, which is fully and handsomely furnished, will be sold at $50,000 (lowest price,) or without furniture for $45,000. Apply only to
ROBERT A. HAGGERTY & CO.,
No. 31 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ON THE LINE OF THE NEW-Jersey Central Railroad, 31 miles from New-York; seven trains each way daily; a very desirable country place, containing eight acres of choice land, plenty of fruit, a good orchard of choice apples, and a young orchard set out of choice apples and pears; plenty of small fruit; house, carriage house, barn, farmer's dwelling, &c., all fenced, in good order; under drained; location first-class; on the Turnpike Road leading from Boundbrook to New-Brunswick, and fronting on the Raritan River; free from mosquitoes, and perfectly healthy. Price, including tools, wagons, &c., $5,000. Inquire of C. J. FISHER, No. 272 Washington-av., Brooklyn, or No. 60 South-st., corner Wall, New-York.

FOR SALE—"CLIFTON POINT," AT RHINEbeck, on the Hudson, at auction, WEDNESDAY, May 20, at 1 P. M., on the premises—The late residence of Freeborn Garrettson, deceased, occupying a bold headland on the east bank; 124 acres excellent land, with water grant entire frontage; inland and water views unsurpassed; mansion large; lawn, walks, &c., well arranged. For circulars, apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., or F. T. GARRETTSON, executor, (counselor, &c.,) No. 26 Broad-st., New-York.
N. B.—60 per cent. can remain on mortgage 3 years.

A FINE FARM AND COUNTRY SEAT for sale, 1½ hours from New-York, by the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, on the Raritan, 4 acres excellent land, sloping to the south. The improvements on the property are a mansion, with 13 rooms in fine order; new farm-house, green-house, stable, carriage house, barns, &c.; very fine garden, well stocked with small fruits; grounds in good order, with plenty of shade; only one mile from depot; fine drives and healthy location. Apply to A. D. HOPE, No. 103 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—AT MORRISTOWN, N. J., THE country place of the late E. Boonen Graves, containing about 75 acres, about 1½ miles from the depot. There are on the premises a very large and costly mansion house, with all modern improvements, farm-house, barns, grape-house, green-house, and ice-house filled, with all other necessary outbuildings; the buildings and grounds in excellent order. For further particulars apply to R. S. EMMET, Executor, No. 54 William-st., or at the farm-house on the premises.

LONG BRANCH COTTAGE AND FIVE acres of ground for sale; the cottage is new, just built, contains nine bedrooms, parlor, dining-room and reception rooms.

It is complete with all the modern improvements; gas, hot and cold water in all the rooms; the view from the balconies is one of the finest at the Branch; half the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to JOHN HOEY, No. 59 Broadway.

FOR SALE—OPPOSITE DANIEL DREW'S property, at Madison, on THURSDAY, May 21, at 10 A. M. 100 acres of beautiful land, divided in lots to suit purchasers. None but first-class houses will be allowed on the property. Terms made easy; one-third down, balance on bond and mortgage for two years. Also, my farm of about 200 acres will be offered the same day. Address E. HOLLAND, Madison, N. J.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—FURNISHED, for the Summer or the year, a fine large house, situated on an elevation sloping gradually to the Harlem River and surrounded by magnificent forest trees; only one hour from the City Hall by four different means of communication; is well adapted for a club of gentlemen or a large private family for the Summer or Winter.
LEWIS B. or FRANK G. BROWN,
No. 58 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF FIFTY-FIVE ACRES of excellent land on the east end of Long Island; under the highest state of cultivation; the dwelling house is large and commodious, and the barn and outbuildings first class. Will exchange for New-York or Brooklyn property. Views and full particulars at the office of F. C. BORRELL, No. 64 Broadway. Room 31.

FOR SALE—ONE TWO-STORY FRAME HOUSE and lot, 45x100; house just finished; price $3,500; terms easy. Also, one double frame house, corner lot, 75x145; price $4,000; situated on the highest ground in Morrisania. For terms apply at No. 109 Fulton-st. or No. 52 Ann-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY SEAT in Westchester County; thirty minutes from the City, five minutes from depot; house has all the modern improvements, gas, water, &c.; good water front, boating and fishing. E. G. LOCKE, No. 141 8th-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 143 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

A LARGE DESIRABLE RESIDENCE—(Italian style) outbuildings complete, with 10, 40, or 75 acres excellent land, finely fruited, shaded, &c.; beautifully located; one hour by Harlem Railroad. Also farms and residences, all sizes and localities; $3,000 to $100,000. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

LONG BRANCH.—FOR SALE OR TO RENT, furnished, cottages on the sea shore, delightfully situated, and surrounded by first-class improvements. Apply to LEWIS B. or FRANK G. BROWN, No. 58 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR RENT—THREE-STORY AND basement brick house, 25x45x90; 12 rooms; modern improvements; Hamilton-place, Jersey City, N. J.; price $20,000; terms easy. Particulars and permits of PHELPS, FALLON & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD.—THE QUESTION IS OFTEN ASKED, where can I find a good, pleasant, quiet, boarding house, with first-class board, and where order and neatness is the motto? Call at No. 80 and 82 West 29th-st., a few doors west from 6th-av. The very best of references given, and from parties which have boarded there the past two years. A suite of rooms on second floor, and three rooms for single gentlemen, with cold and hot water, baths, gas, &c., can now be had.

NO. 148 WEST 32D-ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—Respectable gentlemen or families can obtain at once a few pleasant and newly-furnished rooms, with or without board; house strictly first-class, a very pleasant home, and terms moderate.

A HANDSOME AND NEWLY FURNISHED parlor and bedroom, also a smaller furnished bedroom, to let to gentlemen, with or without breakfast, No. 248 Fourth-av., opposite Dr. Bellows' church.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET HANDsomely furnished rooms to gentlemen; breakfast given if desired: at No. 83 (old No.) West 13th-st., a few doors below 6th-av. References exchanged.

NO. 44 JANE-ST., NEAR ABINGDON-square—Back parlor and front hall bedroom; first-class board, gas, bath, hot and cold water; terms reasonable.

NO. 61 7TH-AV., NEAR 14TH-ST.—Handsomely furnished rooms en suite or singly, with board; dinner at 1, if desired; references exchanged.

ROOMS WITHOUT BOARD AT LOW rates for the Summer to gentlemen only. No. 104 East 17th-st., near Union-square.

VERY DESIRABLE NEWLY FURNISHED rooms to let without board. Apply at No. 52 West 24th-st.

ROOMS TO LET, WITH BOARD, IN A private family; references exchanged. Apply at No. 326 (old number—new No. 356) Lexington-av.

HANDSOME ROOMS TO LET—TO GENtlemen, without board. No. 263 4th-av., above Union-square.

TO LET—A NEATLY FURNISHED FRONT bedroom. Inquire of Mrs. WILLIAMS, No. 325 East 12th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

NO. 34 WEST 21ST-ST.—A NICELY FURnished square room and hall bedroom to let, with first-class board, in private family.

NO. 134 EAST 16TH-ST.—(LATE MRS. S. A FAULKNER'S.)—To let, with board, suites of rooms.

FIRST-CLASS ROOMS, WITH OR WITHout board, at No. 73 West 44th-st.

TO LET—ROOMS AND BEDROOMS IN HOUSE No. 46 Hudson-st. Apply in the store.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 5th day of May, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of FREDERICK S. HASBROUCK, of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 30th day of May, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
my17-1aw3wSu*

NO. 1,047.—IN BANKRUPTCY.—NORTHern District of New-York.—This is to give notice that on the 5th day of May, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of HENRY KOONS, of Buffalo, in the County of Erie and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition: that the payment of any debts, and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law: that a meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 5 Erie County Savings Bank Building, Buffalo, New-York, before Joseph L. Fairchild, Register, on the 9th day of June, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.
LEVI H. WILLIAMS,
Deputy Marshal and Messenger.

SAFES.

BURGLAR AND FIRE-PROOF SAFE FOR SALE.—A new safe, large size, with double doors; contains two iron vaults; has three combination locks; will be sold cheap for cash. Inquire of L. R. ELDRED, No. 350 Pearl-st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FURNISHED COUNTRY SEAT FOR RENT.—Will be leased for one or more years, the family residence of the late Thomas H. Leggett, in the village of Flushing, L. I. The dwelling is a large two-story double house, with wing attached. The grounds are ample and richly ornamented, comprising over six acres, with large gardens, lawns, &c., a good barn, carriage-house, work-shop, hennery, icehouse, and in fact all the surroundings of a first-class private residence. The furniture will also be let with the place, and early possession given. With best of schools, churches and society, and easy access to the City, this offers a rare opportunity to a gentleman of leisure or business. Apply to J. F. FRANKLIN, No. 112 Broadway, New-York.

TO LET, FURNISHED, FOR THE SEAson, year or two years, or for sale, with or without furniture, the fine country seat at Rye, known as the Patterson-place, containing three acres of land tastefully laid out in lawn, and embellished with shrubbery, flowers, and a general variety of fruit and ornamental trees, all in bearing condition; house contains 11 rooms, with range, filtered cistern, and verandah all round the house. For further particulars and terms inquire at Rye of S. FIELD, Station Master N. Y. and N. H. R. R. Depot.

AT MORRISTOWN, N. J.—TO LET, FOR one or three years, a newly-furnished dwelling house, with about four acres of land; location high; size of house, 50x50 feet; gas in every room, water, dumb waiter, &c.; ice-house, filled; good garden spot; plenty of shade trees; large barn and carriage house; stable accommodations for five or more horses; half a mile from depot; 16 trains daily. For further particulars, apply to GEO. W. FORSYTH, at Morristown, N. J., or to P. P., between 12 and 2, at No. 128 Broadway, Room No. 1.

TO LET—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE ON STATEN Island, one mile from Vanderbilt Landing on the Richmond road; beautifully situated with a very fine view and handsome grounds in perfect order; ice-house filled; carriage and horse, cow, poultry, &c.; can be seen and possession given at any time. Inquire at first toll gate on the Richmond road, or at No. 124 5th-av., before 12 M., or between 2 and 3 o'clock.

FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED HOUSES to let, pleasantly located, on Staten Island, Inwood, Yonkers, Mamaroneck, New-Rochelle, Newburgh, Hastings, Tarrytown, New-York, Orange, Irvington, Newark, Perth Amboy, Scotch Plains, New-Jersey and various other localities. Also, houses in this City and Brooklyn. Permits of A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

TO LET—AT SUMMIT, N. J., ONE HOUR'S ride by Morris and Essex Railroad from Hoboken, elegant houses, quite new, chateau roofs, with or without stables, situated in a beautiful park of forty acres. Also, one neatly furnished house in the same park. Address J. RIERA, Summit, N. J., or apply to GUS. J. THEBAUD, No. 133 Nassau-st., New-York.

TO LET—UNFURNISHED OR FURNISHED IN best style, a residence in Morrisania, 8 minutes from depot; stable, coach-house and coachman's room; acre of ground, handsome walks, all kinds of fruits; nine trains from City daily; neighborhood private and first class. Apply to A. P. SMITH & BRO., No. 1,304 Broadway.

TO LET—ON CASTLETON HILL, STATEN ISLAND, 15 minutes' walk from Factoryville ferry, a double cottage, with 13 rooms, and three acres of land; barn, carriage house, &c.; rent $650 per year. For particulars inquire of JOSE MANZANEDO, No. 8 Cedar-st., New-York City.

FURNISHED HOUSE ON 130TH-ST., HARLEM, TO LET.—House three-story, high-stoop, brown-stone, handsomely furnished, with all conveniences, and in complete order; 20x42x100; price $175 per month. Apply only to ROBERT A. HAGGERTY & CO., No. 31 Pine-st.

TO LET—NO. 13 FAIR-ST., NEAR BROAD, Newark, N. J., store and dwelling; good location for wholesale and retail business, or for a dry goods fancy store, or for a cigar wholesale and retail business; gas and water fixtures complete. Inquire at No. 13 Fair-st., or at Room No. 39, No. 117 Broadway.

TO LET—FURNISHED, AN ENGLISH-BASEment house, with all modern improvements; in excellent order; rent $700 for five months. Inquire on the premises, 42 Tompkins-place, fourth door from Degraw, South Brooklyn.

TO LET—AT CEDAR GROVE, S. I., OVERlooking lower bay, two good sized and comfortable cottages; one furnished, the other unfurnished, each having a garden plot containing fruit trees, berries, &c.; stable room large; ice-house well filled. Apply to WM. R. MARSH, Green Point Ferry.

AT SUMMIT, N. J.—ONE HOUR BY RAIL from the City, to let, a new and modern-built house; location elevated, fine view, three minutes' walk from the depot. Apply to W. J. COCHRAN, No. 895 Broadway, or to J. BONNEL, at Summit.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—ON THE Orange Mountain, 1½ miles from depot; the house contains 12 rooms; there are, also, stable, garden and fruit trees; location healthy; rent $500. Apply to R. BONNE, No. 65 Liberty-st.

TO LET—DURING HIS ABSENCE IN EUROPE, the splendid residence of John Taylor, at Bay Side, Flushing; elegantly furnished, baths, stables, icehouse, ten acres, ornamental grounds.
R. C. EMBREE, No. 54 William-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED, A COUNTRY PLACE, with large mansion and 30 acres of land, at Morristown, N. J., one mile from the depot. Apply to R. S. EMMET, No. 54 William-st., or to W. C. EMMET, on the premises.

TO LET—AT NEW-BRIGHTON, STATEN Island, a good house, with 9 rooms, a fine garden, and very convenient to both ferries. Apply to N. ORR & CO., No. 52 John-st.

TO LET—FOR THE SEASON OR YEAR, TWO furnished houses at Rye, N. Y.; one directly on the water; most delightfully situated. Apply to HENRY A. KELLEY, No. 43 White-st.

TO LET—A FURNISHED HOUSE AT NEW-Rochelle (Lathers' Hill;) a fine house and carriage house; splendid view of the Sound. Apply to JOHN O. HIGGINS, No. 7 Pine-st., Room No. 8.

TO LET—UNFURNISHED APARTMENTS, NO. 20 Union-place, corner of East 15th-st. Apply at the bank on the premises.

TO LET—THE DWELLING NO 163 WEST 21ST-st., with the furniture. Apply to HARPER & BROTHERS, No. 331 Pearl-st., Franklin-square.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.
Nos. 38, 39, and 40 Park-row.
On second, third and fourth stories. They are large, spacious, and splendidly lighted from front and rear. The building is thoroughly fire proof, thereby saving all charges of insurance and hazards incident to fire.
Inquire of GEO. JONES, *Times* Office.

BROADWAY STORE TO LET FROM JULY 1.—The first floor, cellar and first loft of store No. 361 Broadway, between Franklin and Leonard sts. Apply to JOHN LLOYD'S SONS.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE CORNER STORE and dwelling No. 76 6th-av. Has been a drug store for three years. Anti-liquor. THORNTON M. RODMAN, Real Estate Agent, No. 1 Great Jones-st.

TO LET—SPLENDID LIGHT LOFTS IN NO. 21 Fulton-st., near Fulton Ferry, with steam power. Apply at No. 209 Water-st.

A DOCTOR'S OFFICE.—A FURNISHED basement to let at No. 83 (old No.) West 13th-st., a few doors below 6th-av. References exchanged.

STEAM POWER.—SEVERAL LOFTS AND A basement to let, with steam power, at No. 350 Pearl-st.

TO LET—NO. 207 WATER-ST., NEAR FULTON Ferry, with steam power. Apply at No. 209 Water-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—TO HIRE FOR THE SUMMER A furnished country house on the north shore of Long Island; the house must contain seven bedrooms, besides parlors and kitchen. Address Box No. 1,222 New-York Post Office.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WATER POWER AND MILL PRIVILEDGE wanted to lease for a term of years by a manufacturing Company; must be within fifty miles of this City, on or near river or rail; power required about forty horse; two-story building about 30x60; well lighted; for the manufacture of hardware. Apply, with full particulars, to Box No. 3,232 New-York Post Office.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE,
No. 126 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal, on Washington-square, GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal, fits pupils of all ages for business or college. Progress rapid and terms reasonable.

DR. RICHARDS' INSTITUTE FOR 12 boys, Shrub Oak, Westchester County, N. Y., five miles east of Peekskill; the Prussian method of teaching pursued by accomplished instructors; boating, bathing, fishing, gardening, gymnastics on the place. For circulars address the Principal, DR. RICHARDS.

EAGLESWOOD MILITARY ACADEMY, Perth Amboy, N. J. E. CLEVELAND, A. M., Principal.

BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS, DANbury, Conn. F. J. JACKSON, A. M., Principal.

TEACHERS.

A FRENCH YOUNG GENTLEMAN, REsiding up-town, would like to give private lessons at the pupils' or his residence. Address D. T., Box No. 130 *Times* Office.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF THE A. C. S.,
FORT SCHUYLER, NEW-YORK, May 15, 1868.

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY SUPPLIES.

Sealed proposals (from regular butchers only) will be received at the office of the undersigned until 12 o'clock M., the 21st inst., for furnishing the troops at Fort Schuyler with fresh Beef for six months, commencing June 1, 1868.

The Beef to be of good marketable quality, with equal proportions of fore and hind quarter meat, neck, shanks and kidney tallow excluded, and delivered at the expense of the contractor in such quantities and at such times as may be required.

Proposals will be in duplicate and should state the full name of the bidder, his present place of business and residence. The envelope inclosing the same to be indorsed, "Proposals for furnishing fresh Beef."

The right to reject any or all bids is reserved.
M. O'BRIEN,
First Lieutenant First Artillery, A. C. S.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL, Corner of Houston and Greene sts. NEW-YORK CITY, May 13, 1868.

SEALED PROPOSALS ARE INVITED and will be received at this office, until 12 o'clock M., MONDAY, May 18, 1868, for the delivery at such wharves in New-York harbor as may be directed:

402,318 (four hundred and two thousand three hundred and eighteen) pounds of good merchantable oats.

606,478 (six hundred and six thousand four hundred and seventy-eight) pounds of good merchantable timothy hay.

94,260 (ninety-four thousand two hundred and sixty) pounds of good rye straw.

The same for shipment to North Carolina, subject to inspection by an Officer of this Department.

The United States reserves the privilege of rejecting any or all of the bids if deemed advisable.

The successful bidder will be required to commence delivery immediately.

Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for Forage," and addressed to the undersigned.
RUFUS INGALLS, Brevet Major-General,
and Assistant Quartermaster-General.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager....MR. LESTER WALLACK.
Doors open at 7½. To commence at 8 o'clock.
EVERY EVENING UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE,
will be acted a drama in four acts, entitled
THE WHITE COCKADE.

The incidents of this drama are supposed to occur during the rebellion of the Highlanders in favor of the exiled Prince Charles Stuart (the Young Pretender,) in the year 1745. THE WHITE COCKADE was the distinguishing badge worn by his adherents, and in those days the mere possession of such a token was regarded as a proof of treason to the Government.

The whole of the music, including an original overture introducing old English and Scotch airs, composed and arranged by....Thomas Baker
The Scenery by.....Mr. H. Isherwood and R. H. Halley
The Properties by....Mr. Timony
Costumes and Uniforms by Messrs. Flannery and Benschoten
The Machinery by....Mr. Butler and Assistants
Characters by Mr. J. W. WALLACK, Mr. CHARLES FISHER, Mr. J. H. STODDART, Mr. J. B. POLK, Mr. B. T. RINGGOLD, Mr. J. C. WILLIAMSON, Mr. W. J. LEONARD, Mr. E. MILTON, Mr. McGEE, Mr. W. H. POPE, Mr. B. DURAND, Mr. E. CASHIN, Mr. HOWE, Mr. MINTON, Mr. G. WHITE, Mr. QUIGLY, Mr. T. WARD, Mrs. CLARA JENNINGS, Miss KATE RANOE, Miss ANNIE WARD, and Miss MARY BARRETT.

BRYANT'S.

NEIL & DAN BRYANT....Proprietors.
GRAND REORGANIZATION
of the
ORIGINAL BRYANT'S MINSTRELS,
from No. 472 Broadway,
who will inaugurate their
NEW MINSTREL OPERA HOUSE,
(Tammany building, 14th-st., adjoining Academy of Music,) on
MONDAY EVENING, MAY 18, 1868,
under the especial management and direction of the
WORLD-RENOWNED COMEDIAN AND ETHIOPEAN DELINEATOR,
DAN BRYANT,
who will have the honor of making his reappearance in the minstrel profession,
AFTER AN ABSENCE OF THREE YEARS,
in conjunction with
A COMPANY OF FIRST-CLASS ARTISTS,
including the famous Ethiopian comedian and Burlesque stump orator,
UNSWORTH,
whose recent triumphs in London and the British Provinces have stamped him as the
GREATEST ARTIST OF THE AGE,
in his peculiar specialities, (his first appearance in New-York in seven years,) with the wonderful
EUGENE,
also fresh from his European successes, metropolitan and provincial, where his performances during the past seven years, as the
PRIMA DONNA OF BURLESQUE OPERA,
were pronounced by the most competent critics to be the perfection of artistic excellence; combined with the following old favorites and new claimants for popularity:
J. H. ROSS....Musical Director.
NELSE SEYMOUR, CHARLES HENRY,
MONROE DEMPSTER, WM. P. GRIER,
G. W. ROCKFELLER, J. MORRISON,
J. GARATAGUA, G. H. ROSS,
J. H. SCHOTS, G. TRUNKETT,
F. BUCHT, HOGAN and HUGHES,
and
NEIL BRYANT.
The portals will unclose at 7 o'clock and the felicity will eventuate one hour thereafter.
Particulars of opening entertainment will be announced in bills of the day.
The box office will be opened on Monday, 18th inst., at 10 A. M., under the supervision of
J. SIMPSON....Treasurer.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY.
RISTORI—SOR TERESA.
ADELAIDE RISTORI'S FAREWELL IN AMERICA.
SATURDAY EVENING, MAY 23, ONLY TIME of Camoletti's celebrated drama, SOR TERESA.
SISTER TERESA, OR ISABELLA SUAREZ.
NEW SCALE OF PRICES—Admission $1; reserved seats 50 cents extra; family circle 50 cents.
Ticket offices—New-York, Peters' music store, No. 198 Broadway, and Brooklyn Academy.

FRENCH THEATRE.
SOR TERESA.
Sole Lessee and Director....J. GRAU.
NEW SCALE OF PRICES OF ADMISSION.
MONDAY, MAY 25, RISTORI'S FAREWELL, for the eighth time, Camoletti's celebrated drama,
SOR TERESA—SISTER TERESA.
Reserved seats—parquette $2; dress circle $1 50.
General admission $1; family circle 50c.
TUESDAY, May 26, MARIE ANTOINETTE.
WEDNESDAY, May 27—MATINEE. For the matinee only private boxes may be secured.

ROSSINI'S CELEBRATED ORATORIO,
MOSES IN EGYPT,
Will be performed
AT ST. ANN'S CHURCH, 8TH-ST.,
TUESDAY EVENING, MAY 19, 1868,
AT 8 O'CLOCK.
Tickets $1 each. To be had at the Sexton's office, Dachauer & Vilanova's, No. 28 East 14th-st., and at all the principal music stores and hotels. Reserved seats 50 cents extra, to be had only at the Sexton's office, at the Church.

IRVING HALL.
BLIND TOM'S CONCERTS.
The unprecedented success which has attended these entertainments induces the management to announce a THIRD SERIES to commence on
MONDAY EVENING, May 18,
which will positively be the
LAST SIX NIGHTS OF
BLIND TOM,
the wonderful negro boy Pianist.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AT 2 o'clock.
Seats may be secured at Pond's, Nos. 547 and 865 Broadway; also at No. 114 Broadway, and at the box office from 9 to 4 daily.

TERRACE GARDEN,
3d-av., 58th and 59th sts.
CARL BERGMANN'S GRAND POPULAR GARDEN CONCERTS
will commence MONDAY, May 25, and be continued every evening during the Summer.
ADMISSION 25 CENTS.
Season Tickets $10.

LADIES' FAIR.
One of the most attractive fairs yet held in the City is now in progress at the Everret Rooms for the erection of the new Catholic Church at the corner of Broadway and 34th-st. Music every evening, and a sacred concert on SUNDAY EVENING, the 17th inst.

MESSIAH—CREATION—ELIJAH.—Librettos of the above oratorios, containing all the words and music of the principal airs. Price 30 cts. each. DITSON & CO., Publishers, No. 711 Broadway.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION
CLINTON HALL.
REGULAR NOMINATIONS, 1868-69.
At a meeting of members of the above Association, held at Curet's, No. 764 Broadway, the following-named gentlemen were nominated as officers for the ensuing year:

For President,
CHAS. F. ALLEN,
With Great Western Ins. Co.
For Vice-President,
M. C. D. BORDEN,
With Low, Harriman & Co.,
Corresponding Secretary,
J. J. McCANLIS,
With Henry Clews & Co.
Recording Secretary,
WILLIAM L. BAILEY,
With Isaac H. Bailey.
Treasurer,
WILLIAM ARMSTRONG,
With A. T. Stewart & Co.
For Directors,
HARVEY H. WOODS,
With 2d-av. Railroad Co.
B. W. SOUTHWICK,
With Geo. Bliss & Co.
A. B. CARPENTER,
With Leather Manufacturers' Bank.
JOHN ROGERS,
With Wilkie & Co.
SAMUEL PUTNAM,
With Fletcher, Harrison & Co.
A. S. BURNISTON,
With Tupper & Beattie.
JOHN R. LAWRENCE,
With United States Custom House.
ELECTION TUESDAY, 19TH INST.
POLL OPEN FROM 8 A. M. UNTIL 9 P. M.
Ratification Meeting at No. 764 Broadway on MONDAY NIGHT, at 8 o'clock.
W. A. HOLLY, Secretary.
J. J. O'BRIEN, S. W. HARNED,
W. T. PEOPLES, J. R. LYON,
Executive Committee.

DRUNKENNESS.
"Ballou's Whisky Disinclinator," only specific for drunkenness known. For proof positive call on or address, with stamp, H. S. BALLOU, No. 967 Broadway, corner 20th-st., New-York.

EMPIRE WOOD DEPOT—NOS. 78 AND 154 East 25th-st., near 3d-av.; coal and kindling wood; pine, oak and hickory of the very best quality at the lowest market prices. W. L. WILLIAMS.

DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED.—Desertion, drunkenness, &c., sufficient cause; no publicity; no charge until divorce obtained; advice free. M. HOWES, Attorney, &c., No. 78 Nassau-st.

SHOW CASES OLD AND NEW OF ALL descriptions sold at the lowest prices by HOFFMAN & FERSCH, No. 148 Chatham-st.

FURNITURE.

AT ERNEST ROTH'S FURNITURE Manufactory, No. 58 Bleecker-st., near Broadway.—Furniture at a great bargain for cash; magnificent parlor suites, covered with any color French satin brocatel, for $175, $200, $225 and $250; parlor suites covered with reps or haircloth, $75, $85, $100, $125 and $150. Also, a great variety parlor, library, bedroom and dining-room furniture, (latest style,) mattresses, mirrors, bookcases, writing-desks, &c., cheap; all goods warranted.

FURNITURE, FURNITURE—AT LARGELY reduced prices. BRAUNSDORF & METZ, manufacturers, Nos. 125 and 127 Rivington-st., between Norfolk and Essex sts., offer their large and well-assorted stock of first-class furniture, consisting of sitting-room, parlor, library, bedroom and dining-room suites of the latest styles, to the public at wholesale prices. N. B.—All goods warranted.

FURNITURE, CARPETS, BOOKS AND libraries, bought for cash at No. 125 6th-av., between 9th and 10th sts; 50,000 volumes of books for sale.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. No. 8 Eldridge-st., between Canal and Division sts., basement.

LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S WASHING and ironing done at No. 209 West 26th-st.; good City reference if required. Call or address Mrs. GARDNER.

MALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR EXPERIENCED coachmen, gardeners, grooms, farmhands, waiters, useful men, porters, cooks, chambermaids, waitresses, laundresses, seamstresses, ladies' maids, nurses, housekeepers, &c. Apply at Employment House, No. 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A MAN AND WIFE A SITUAtion; the man is a first-class coachman and gardener, the wife a splendid laundress, and they will be found faithful, honest and industrious; highest references. Address, where you can be suited, S. W., Box No. 206 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN AND HIS wife, situations; one as first-class gardener, and the other as first-class cook, if her services are required; good references. Address, for two weeks, R. J. TRYON, No. 87 Chambers-st., New-York.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—ELEVENTH WEEK.
Immense hit of Mr. G. L. Fox's trick Pantomime
HUMPTY DUMPTY.
The great Comedian and Pantomimist
Mr. GEORGE L. FOX
in his unrivalled performance of CLOWN.
A complete triumph; quoted for its beauty; admired for its brilliancy; enjoyed for its diversified charms; imitated for its superiority; recognized in town talk as the great pleasure hit of the metropolis; its prevailing sensation.
Burlesque....(with songs)....Miss ALICE HARRISON
Romance....Mrs. C. EDMUNDS
Pantaloon....Mr. CHAS. K. FOX
Harlequin....FRANK LACY
Columbine....Mlle. ADA LAURENT
Other characters by
Messrs. Sinclair, Howland, Quinlan and Gillett.
The greatest danseuse in the country,
Mlle. RITA SANGALLI.
Every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 1½, HUMPTY DUMPTY MATINEES.
Doors open at 7¼; begins at 8; closes at 10½.
Prices, 50c., 75c., $1 and $1 50.

WORRELL SISTERS' NEW-YORK THEATRE—NOS. 728 and 730 BROADWAY.
ADMISSION 50 CENTS.
SIXTH WEEK
of the charming sisters,
SOPHIE, IRENE, AND JENNIE,
in the highly successful Burlesque of
PARIS AND HELEN.
in an adaptation from the French by Molineaux St. John.
Nightly received with unbounded applause.
FOURTH WEEK OF THE ECCENTRIC COMEDIAN,
M. W. LEFFINGWELL,
in his great character of Romeo Jaffier Jenkins, in
TOO MUCH FOR GOOD NATURE.
MATINEE ON SATURDAY AT 2 O'CLOCK.

AUNT CHARLOTTE'S MAID.
BOWERY THEATRE.
SECOND WEEK OF MR. W. H. WHALLEY.
Another novelty now completed. After several weeks' preparation, Mr. Charles Dickens' celebrated home story of OLIVER TWIST, the Workhouse Foundling, with new scenery, beautifully illuminated effects, grand and imposing tableaux. Mr. W. H. WHALLEY as Fagin the Jew. AUNT CHARLOTTE'S MAID.

STEINWAY HALL.
GRAND MUSICAL FESTIVAL.
MONDAY, MAY 18, 1868,
HANDEL'S ORATORIO OF THE MESSIAH,
with the following powerful cast:
MADAME PAREPA-ROSA,
MRS. JENNY KEMPTON,
MR. GEO. SIMPSON,
MR. J. R. THOMAS,
MR. E. J. CONNOLLY,
MR. G. W. COLBY.
GRAND CHORUS OF THE NEW-YORK HARMONIC SOCIETY.
Mr. F. L. RITTER....Conductor.
Mr. THEODORE THOMAS' FULL ORCHESTRA.
TICKETS ONE DOLLAR.
RESERVED SEATS, 50 CENTS EXTRA.
SECOND PERFORMANCE,
ON TUESDAY EVENING, MAY 19,
CLASSIC CONCERT,
MADAME PAREPA-ROSA
AND
GRAND ORCHESTRA.

MAGNIFICENT PANORAMA OF THE WAR,
FROM FORT SUMTER TO ITS CLOSE.
MADISON SQUARE HALL, 954 Broadway and 23d-st.,
EVERY EVENING, 8 P. M. Illustrated by
MISS SALLIE BROWNSON GOODRICH.
MATINEES WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, 2 P. M.
TICKETS 50 CENTS; RESERVED SEATS 75 CENTS.

GREAT NATIONAL PAINTING,
THE NEW REPUBLIC,
Or Emancipation,
A SPLENDID ALLEGORICAL PICTURE,
By the celebrated Artist,
FERDINAND PAUWELS,
Professor of the Academy at Weimer,
On exhibition at the Art Gallery, No. 845 Broadway, from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS,
No. 585 Broadway. The doors surrounded at 7; insurrection begins at 8 o'clock. The great original Humorists and Vocalists of the age, Birch, Wambold and Backus' San Francisco Minstrels, every night.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.
THE FORTY-THIRD ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF PICTURES AND SCULPTURES,
Day and Evening, corner 23d-st. and 4th-av.

KAULBACH'S GRAND CARTOON
OF THE AGE OF THE REFORMATION.
Fifth-av. Art Gallery corner 14th-st.,
DAY AND EVENING.

"THE OLD OAKEN BUCKET."
Parlors Fifth-av. Art Gallery.
DAY AND EVENING. Admission free.

JUST OUT!—ANOTHER NEW NUMBER OF NICK NAX, with lots of fun.

MEETINGS.

NEW-YORK INSTITUTION FOR THE INSTRUCTION OF THE DEAF AND DUMB, May 12, 1868.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the annual meeting of the members, and the election of officers and directors of this Institution will be held at the Institution, Washington Heights, on TUESDAY AFTERNOON, 19th inst., at 1 o'clock. There will be an exhibition of the pupils on the occasion, which life members are particularly invited to witness. The Hudson River R. R. train will convey members to the nearest station, 152d-st.
ANDREW WARNER, Secretary.

MUSICAL.

HAZELTON BROS.
OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES,
With Full Iron Frame and Agraffe Treble.
Factory and Warerooms, Nos. 147 and 149 Greene-st., corner of Houston-st.

A GREAT OFFER.—HORACE WATERS & CO., No. 481 Broadway, will dispose of fifteen new and ten second-hand pianos, melodeons and organs, of five first-class makers, and take from $5 to $15 monthly until paid. This offer will be continued for a few days, owing to the large number of pianos returned the 1st of May. Also, fifty new and second-hand instruments for rent, and rent allowed if purchased, or for sale at bargains for cash.

PIANOS.—20 SECOND-HAND PIANO-FORTES, of various makers, for sale at low prices by CHICKERING & SONS, No. 652 Broadway. Pianos to rent.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—IN THE MATTER OF the application of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of Seventy-second-street, from the Fourth-avenue to the East River, in the City of New-York.—We, the undersigned Commissioners of estimate and assessment in the above entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner, or owners, occupant, or occupants, of all houses and lots and improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit:

First—That we have completed our estimate and assessment, and that all persons interested in these proceedings, or in any of the lands affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to JAMES H. COLEMAN, Esq., our Chairman, at the office of the Commissioners, number 82 Nassau-street, (Room No. 42,) in the said City, on or before the eighteenth day of May, 1868, and that we, the said Commissioners, will hear parties so objecting within the ten week days, next after the said eighteenth day of May, 1868, and for that purpose will be in attendance at our said office on each of said ten days at 1 o'clock P. M.

Second—That the abstract of the said estimate and assessment, together with our maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates and other documents which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's office of the City of New-York, there to remain until the 30th day of May, 1868.

Third—That the limits embraced by the assessment aforesaid, are as follows, to wit: All those pieces or parcels of land situate, lying and being on Seventy-second-street, in the City of New-York, between the Fifth-avenue and the East River, and extending on either side of said Seventy-second-street, half the distance to the next street thereto; and, *Fourth*—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a general term thereof, to be held at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 2d day of June, 1868, at the opening of the court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.

JAMES H. COLEMAN, }
WILLIAM V. BRADY, } Commissioners.
JAMES B. NICHOLSON, }
Dated NEW-YORK, April 14, 1868.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

First—For building sewers in Broadway, between Forty-sixth and Forty-ninth streets, and in Forty-seventh and Forty-eighth streets, between Seventh and Eighth avenues.

Second—For building sewer in Seventy-seventh-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues.

Third—For building sewers in Tenth-avenue, from Fifty-first-street to and through Fiftieth-street to near Ninth-avenue.

Fourth—For building sewers in Allen-street, between Canal and Rivington streets, and in Grand-street, between Centre and Elm streets.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on

First—Both sides of Broadway, from Forty-sixth to Forty-ninth-street; also, both sides of Forty-seventh-street and Forty-eighth-street, from Seventh to Eighth-avenue.

Second—Both sides of Seventy-seventh-street, from Eighth to Ninth-avenue.

Third—Both sides of Tenth-avenue, from Forty-ninth to Fifty-first-street; also, both sides of Fiftieth-street, from Ninth to Tenth-avenue.

Fourth—Both sides of Allen-street, from Hester to Canal-street, and from Rivington to Delancey-street; also, both sides of Grand-street, from Centre to Elm-street.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to JACOB F. OAKLEY, Chairman of the Board of Assessors, at their office, number thirty-two Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

JACOB F. OAKLEY,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
ISAAC O. HUNT,
Board of Assessors.
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, }
NEW COURT-HOUSE, May 15, 1868. }

MEDICAL.

DR. LARMONT, NO. 173 BROADWAY.—Treatment from 11 to 4. Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, on his special treatment of local, constitutional and nervous diseases, strictures, fistula, piles, diabetes, Bright's disease of the kidneys, rheumatism, impurities of the blood, &c.; mailed free, $1 50. Consultation fee, $5.

LADIES REQUIRING PRIVATE MEDICAL assistance, should consult Dr. Allen, No. 42 St. Mark's-place. A regular, long-established and successful practitioner; elegant rooms if desired.

LADIES' TROUBLES CURED BY DR. POWERS, No. 191 Stanton-st.; gentlemen cured of private diseases, emissions, impaired manhood; circulars sent free.

IRON WORKS.

ARCHITECTURAL IRON WORKS,
14th-st., between Avenues B and C, New-York.
D. D. BADGER, President. N. CHENY, Vice-Pres't.
Fire-proof buildings of every description, and every kind of iron work for building purposes, also for bridges.

THE CALLICOT CASE.

Important Testimony on Behalf of the Government—How the Four Hundred and Eleven Barrels of Whisky Were Removed.

The trial of this important case was resumed yesterday at the opening of the United States Circuit Court, (Eastern District,) in Brooklyn, Judges NELSON and BENEDICT presiding. The Court-room was crowded with spectators, as upon the day previous, and the proceedings were listened to throughout with great attention.

Alexander Barr was the first witness called on behalf of the Government. He was examined by District-Attorney Tracy, and testified as follows:

CONCERNING THE WORTHLESS SURETIES.

Alexander Barr, sworn: I reside at No. 78 Nassau-street, and am a policeman detailed to Justice Buckley's Court in the City Hall; I have held the position for some years; the Court is across the street from the Collector's Office of the Third District; I knew Wm. Malin about two years; for the last year or year and a half I saw him almost daily in the vicinity of the City Hall—about liquor stores; he was a confectioner by trade but he did not work at it; he was not engaged in any business during the year previous to his death that I know of; he passed most of his time in Shirley's & Kirby's liquor store; his face was red, but what the cause of it was I cannot say; you could smell liquor about him.

Q.—Was he well known about the City Hall and Collector's office?

Objected by Mr. Jenks, who seemed to think that it was too remote.

Mr. Tracy—We propose to show that he was a well-known character about the Collector's office.

The question was admitted.

Witness—He was pretty well known on Fulton-street, across the Park from the Collector's office.

Mr. Tracy—Do you know John Jaggard?

A.—Yes, Sir; I have known him about two years; he was constable part of the time and Deputy Sheriff part of the time.

Mr. Tracy—You may state whether he was well known in that vicinity.

Mr. Jenks—What vicinity?

Mr. Tracy—The vicinity of the Collector's office and City Hall.

Mr. Jenks thought that the fact that Jaggard was well known in disreputable places—grogshops—was hardly applicable in this case, to show that the Collector was aware of the intent to defraud. The whole force of this argument was that because this was a broken-down man and a vagabond, that they (the defendants) are to be in some way connected with the fraud. He submitted whether it was not proper that the District-Attorney should show in general terms the irresponsibility of this party.

Mr. Tracy (to witness)—Where did Jaggard pass the most of his time?

Mr. Jenks thought that the intimacy between the two parties would first have to be shown.

Mr. Tracy—Where did you see him?

Witness—I used to see him in Justice Morehouse's Court, and in Edward Morehouse's office, over Shirley & Kirby's liquor store; I never knew Jaggard as a collector of militia fines; he was constable of the Twentieth Ward in 1866, and up to January, 1867; I understood he was Deputy Sheriff, but I could not tell how long he held the position; I think his warrant was revoked.

Judge Nelson—You say he was [illegible] as constable in and around the Court-House [illegible] Hall. Was he there two or three times a week while you knew him?

Witness—Yes, Sir.

Cross examined by Mr. Jenks.—I did not know where Mr. Callicot lived at this time; I heard he was absent at the South, and had been for some years; I should say it was in the latter part of 1866 when he returned; just prior to 1867, Mr. Jaggard was in attendance at Justice Morehouse's Court, corner of Myrtle and Vanderbilt avenues, a mile from the City Hall; he was principally engaged there.

Mr. Jenks—You are familiar about the City Hall?

A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And you see many persons there you know nothing about? A.—Yes, Sir.

JOHN JAGGARD'S TESTIMONY.

John Jaggard sworn: I reside at No. 84 Clermont-avenue, and have resided there between ten and twelve years; I have resided in Brooklyn about sixteen years; Clermont-avenue is in the Twentieth Ward—it used to be the Eleventh; I was collector of militia fines for the Thirteenth and Twenty-eighth (Brooklyn) Regiments for seven years, and assisted also in collecting for the Fourteenth Regiment; I was a constable of the Twentieth Ward for two years—1865 and 1866; I ceased to be constable in January, 1867.

Mr. Tracy (handing to witness Exhibit No. 1, the hand bond)—I call your attention to the signature, John Jaggard, on that bond.

Witness—That's my signature—also that on the back of the bond; I made the first signature at Geo. Hardy's office in Montague-street.

Q.—How came you to go to Mr. Hardy's office? A.—I was standing one day at the corner of Myrtle-avenue and Washington-street when young Morehouse asked me if I wanted to make some money; he said Mr. Hardy wanted me at his office, and I went there; I refused to sign the bond because my name was on it wrong; I was assured that it was only a matter of form, and I signed the bond; we then went to Mr. Callicot's office.

Mr. Tracy called his attention to the signature, John Jaggard, on Form 33, and asked where that was made?

Witness—In the same place.

Q.—You say you went to Callicot's office. Who went with you? A.—Young Morehouse, Hardy and Malin.

Q.—Before you went to Callicot's office, were any papers handed to you or anything given to you? A.—No. When we went to Callicot's office Mr. Allen asked me if that was my signature, and I said that the signature I remembered was my name. We all then went to Mr. Varick's liquor store, drank there and shortly afterward left the place.

Q.—Was there a bundle of papers passed to you that day by Hardy? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Were you sworn that day in Callicot's office? A.—I don't remember.

Q.—Was there a Bible there? A.—I did not see any.

Q.—Did Mr. Allen read this Form 33 (the affidavit sworn to by John Gazzard, concerning the property owned by him) to you? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—What question, if any, did Mr. Allen put to you with reference to the ownership of this property? Did he ask any question with regard to it? A.—No, Sir; he asked me if the signature was mine, and I said, "What I signed is my name."

Q.—Were you worth $40,000 on that day? A.—No, Sir; nothing like it; I was worth about $300.

Q.—How had you been engaged the year or so previous to May, 1867? A.—I was Deputy Sheriff; that business frequently brought me in the vicinity of the City Hall; I am well acquainted with the vicinity of the City Hall, having been for seven years in the Lafayette Insurance Company's building, Fulton-street, near the Hall.

Q.—State what compensation you received for signing that bond? A.—While I was taking a drink I found $5 in my pocket.

Q.—Do you know whether anything got into Malin's pocket at the same time? A.—No, Sir.

Cross-examined by Mr. Williams—There was more than one paper in Mr. Hardy's office when I went in; immediately after signing the bond I signed form No. 33, and we afterward went to the Collector's office; all the papers were signed at the same time; I did not read the form, because I was assured by some one in the office that it was "all right."

REMOVAL OF THE WHISKY.

Robert Fletcher, sworn: I reside corner of Park-avenue and Skillman-street; my business for two years previous to May, 1867, was that of superintendent of Mr. Wilson's distillery; I had been such for the last eighteen years; that distillery was located at the corner of Flushing avenue and Skillman-streets, and was a large one, producing about 2,000 gallons of spirits per day; that distillery ceased working on January 1, 1867; we had on hand, at that time, about 80,000 gallons of spirits, which was in the two warehouses—one warehouse at the foot of Skillman-street and the other on Flushing, between Franklin-avenue and Skillman-street.

Q.—What class of warehouses are they?

Mr. Williams objected on the ground that there was no proof going to show that these were bonded warehouses under the act.

Mr. Tracy desired to know what they were called.

Witness—They were class A warehouses. The quantity of liquor remaining in the warehouses on the 27th of April, 1867, was 411 barrels. Of the 917 in the warehouse between Franklin-avenue and Skillman-street, 566 barrels were afterward drawn from the tanks—about 30,000 gallons; there were about 23,000 gallons in the other warehouse; these warehouses were about fifty yards apart; after that time I sold to Alexander Cunningham some of the spirits out of the 411 barrels; negotiations for the sale were commenced about May 1; Mr. Cunningham asked me how much whisky I had, and I told him; he asked me the price, and I told him 40 cents a gallon in bond; he said he would take 200 barrels; after he had agreed to take 200 barrels, Mr. Rue came to inspect them; he was an Inspector in the Third District—a general Inspector; he inspected 200 barrels.

Mr. Tracy handed witness the form (certificate) of inspection attached to the Hand bond, and dated May 8.

Witness—That was the day of the inspection; after the inspection the next I knew of the spirits was their removal on the 16th and 17th, and I received the money on the 16th; the two hundred barrels were removed under the superintendence Mr. Lewis Fancher; Mr. Cunningham, I presumed, hired the carts.

Mr. Tracy—What time in the evening did the carts come there?

Mr. Jenks—That's not the way to ask the question.

Mr. Tracy—Will you instruct me?

Mr. Jenks suggested that the particular time of day should be ascertained. "Now I have instructed you," he was understood to add.

Mr. Tracy—Thank you.

Witness—The carts came before twelve o'clock on that day, and the removal then commenced; there was no whisky removed by night, but on the following day, the 17th, the remainder was removed; there were five or six carts, and a man named "Chris" seemed to be the owner; the same carts came on the following morning, (the 17th,) and Mr. Fancher superintended them; I cannot tell what proportions of the 200 barrels were removed on the first and second days; I saw nothing but the permit signed by Mr. Callicot handed to Dayton; after the removal of the 200 barrels, I sold Mr. Cunningham 211 more, which were removed on the 24th and 25th of May; I sold it at 40 cents a gallon in bond, to be paid for before being removed.

Q.—Do you know how many days before the removal he agreed to take it? A.—Four or five days.

Q.—Who inspected the 211 barrels? A.—Backus inspected the whisky on the 24th of May; he came about nine o'clock A. M. and commenced work; a Mr. Phillips—A. J. Phillips—assisted him; I employed Phillips, and while that inspection was going on I saw Cunningham; he came there in a horse and wagon.

Mr. Jenks—In a horse? [Laughter.]

Witness—He came there in a wagon, took the inspection returns and left; he subsequently returned with an order.

Q.—Did you see the order? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What did Mr. Cunningham say the papers were?

Objected to.

Q.—How far did you examine the papers? A.—I only saw them as he handed them to Mr. Dayton, and saw the signature to them; they were signed by Mr. Callicot.

Q.—Did you know his handwriting?

Mr. Jenks—He has said that it was Mr. Callicot's signature.

Mr. Tracy—All right.

Witness was shown the "order" to A. J. Dayton from Mr. Callicot, and stated that the date of it was the 24th. (The paper shown was dated the 16th.)

Q.—Did he hand those papers over to Dayton. A.—Yes, Sir; and afterward about one hundred barrels of the whisky were removed; this was in the afternoon of the 24th; Lewis Fancher superintended that removal.

Q.—What carts? A.—The same carts that removed the previous two hundred barrels; I only received a part of Mr. Cunninghan on the 24th, and I went to his house; he promised me the balance of the money without fail; the carts came up the next morning about seven o'clock, but I did not receive the balance of the money; I wrote a note to Mr. Cunningham very early on that morning, and sent a man with it to his house. (Note identified by witness.)

Mr. Tracy read the note, which stated in effect that Mr. Fletcher did not feel disposed to deliver the balance of the whisky until the money was received. Mr. Tracy read the reply of Mr. Cunningham, who stated that Mr. Fletcher must think highly of his (Cunningham's) credit; "He could deliver the whisky if he liked; he had made a fool of him (Cunningham) and a boy of himself." [Laughter.]

Witness, resuming—I delivered the balance of the whisky and twenty-one barrels of rum subsequently seized; I saw them in front of the District-Attorney's office; I came down to the vicinity of the City Hall on that day to meet Mr. Cunningham, and received the balance of the money; I met him about 3 P.M. coming from the Collector's office and he said, "I'll see you as soon as I get this whisky released;" afterwards I saw Assistant District-Attorney Allen and Cunningham going in the direction of the Collector's office; I next saw them while standing on the corner of Court and Montague streets, with Mr. Dayton; the Assistant District-Attorney and Cunningham came round the corner and the former asked Mr. Dayton, (warehouse keeper,) if he identified that whisky as having been removed from Wilson's warehouse; Dayton replied that he did, and the Assistant District-Attorney asked him if he were conducting officer; he replied that he was; "very well," the Assistant District-Attorney says, "the whisky is released, go with it to its proper destination," and Mr. Dayton went away with the carts; Mr. Wilson sailed for Scotland on the 18th of May, and afterward died there.

Q.—How are you able to fix these dates? A.—The law compels the seller to set down the day of the sale, also the purchaser and the place of his residence.

Q.—Did you make that entry? A.—I did; for the whisky I sold on the 16th; I gave the money to Mr. Wilson and he returned a portion of it to me; Mr. Cunningham proposed to me on or about the first of May, to go in with him and share the profits accruing from the removal of this whisky.

Q.—What was said to you by Cunningham about the removal of this whisky? A.—He said that 1,000 barrels could be rushed through Mr. Callicot's office, but I refused to have anything to do with it; he told me that there was to be a new warehouseman in the place of Mr. Robinson, who was to be removed, and that there was to be a new one appointed—Mr. Dayton; I told him I would sell the whisky to him at ten cents a gallon less than the cost of making it; at that time free whisky was worth about $2 a gallon; previous to May 1, Robinson was our warehouseman, and had been for some time; I remember a lot of whisky (200 barrels,) which was removed from our warehouse on the 23d of April, and which was subsequently seized.

Q.—Was there anything said between you and Cunningham why Robinson was to be removed? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Was there a cause assigned for his removal? A.—Yes, Sir; because he gave the information which led to the seizure of this whisky; he was removed on the 1st of May, and Mr. Dayton took his place, remaining there during the month of May.

Q.—Did he stay until all the 411 barrels were removed? A.—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Tracy offered in evidence Mr. Dayton's appointment, dated April 29; also the order removing Dayton from Cunningham's warehouse, April 29. No objection offered.

Judge Nelson—Have you Mr. Robinson's removal?

Mr. Tracy—Yes, Sir. (Read the order dated April 29 and offered it in evidence; also the appointment of Cornelius Stagg, dated 24th, as Deputy Collector Third District.)

Witness—The bonded warehouse containing the spirits in tanks was seized on the afternoon of the 25th of May, by Mr. Stagg, as Deputy Collector.

Q.—Where and by whom did you hear of that seizure? A.—In Andrew Suydam's, (drinking saloon;) Mr. Cunningham said that Stagg had seized it but that it would be all right on Monday, when I would get an order from the Collector to barrel up the whisky and send it down town; this was the day I got my money from Cunningham, and after the twenty-one barrels had been released; I saw Cunningham the next day (Sunday) at his house; Dayton went with me.

Q.—What took place there?

Mr. Jenks objected.

Mr. Tracy—Because it occurred on Sunday.

Mr. Jenks—No, Sir. This offence (if any) was completed on the 25th, and this was the 26th.

Mr. Stoughton thought that the conspiracy was not complete on the 26th even. The general rule, he knew, was that after all the acts of the conspirators had been effected, such conversation could not be admitted. Suppose this conversation, however, was to conceal this conspiracy, then this conversation would be admissible.

Mr. Jenks contended that the evidence should strictly adhere to the time the matter was pending.

Judge Nelson said that there was such an intimate connection between the subject of the conspiracy and the conversation that the Court could not reject the testimony. He agreed, however, that it did not lay a foundation for the crime.

Mr. Tracy—State what occurred between you and Mr. Cunningham about this seizure.

Witness—I told him I did not like it; the sashes had been broken open; he laughed, and said the Collector would give me an order for the removal of the whisky from the tanks; I went to Mr. Callicot's office on Monday, and asked him what charge there was against the warehouse; he said that he did not know, but that Mr. Stagg had seized it by order of Revenue Agent Hilliard, of New-York; he said that there had been an order issued doing away with the Class A warehouses; I received an order there on that day stating this fact, and adding that the whisky in the tanks in our warehouse would be drawn off and stored in Henry Osborne's warehouse, and that after that our Class A warehouse would be discontinued. (Letter put in evidence.) That letter was unsealed when I received it.

Q. Was there any conversation on that day with reference to the 411 barrels? *A.* Yes, Sir; I told him all the whisky I had was in tanks, and that I had recently sold Mr. Cunningham 411 barrels, which had been removed; Callicot replied that it was all right, and that I should let the remaining whisky be where it was until further orders; I had heard of this order on May 25, when Cunningham told me. The return of Inspector Bachus, who inspected the 211 barrels, was here shown witness and identified by him.) I left one of my returns of the sale of the 411 barrels at the Collector's office; this statement is dated the 15th of May, ending the 15th day of June, 1867.

Q.—When did you file that in the Collector's office? A.—On the 15th day of June; I won't be positive; it was the 15th or 17th.

Q.—Who did you hand it to in the Collector's office? A.—Mr. Tappan took it; he did not seem to think it necessary to make a statement, (while we were in the Assessor's office,) but I did; I asked Mr. Wellwood, (the Assessor,) and he said that it was necessary; I therefore made the statement to Mr. Callicot; I recived an order to barrel up whisky from the tanks preparatory to removal, on June 7.

Cross-examined by Mr. Williams—I had a power of attorney in writing from Mr. Wilson; he gave me two in all; I don't remember when they were dated; we stopped making whisky on Jan. 1; the warehouse on the same side of the street with the distillery was about twenty-five feet square and three stories in height; it contained three tanks which would hold 600 barrels each; in the other warehouse we had the whisky in barrels; that building was diagonally across the street; at the time I sold the first 200 barrels to Cunningham, there were 411 barrels in this warehouse; I sold previously 300 barrels to a man named Edwards, of Boston, in bond, at forty cents a gallon.

Q.—Was there any duty paid upon that? A.—I don't know, Sir.

Q.—You know that there was not? A.—No, Sir; I sold 200 barrels to Col. Enright, which were seized; for the first 200 barrels I sold to Mr. Cunningham, I received all the money from Mr. Fancher—the amount being $4,297; Mr. Cunningham was not present at that payment; Mr. Cunningham paid me for the 211 barrels in two payments; he paid me $2,300 the first time, and the second time he paid me the balance—the total amount being $4,525; there were 22,062 proof gallons in those 411 barrels; the conversation I had with Mr. Cunningham as to the purchase of the whisky took place in the vicinity of the City Hall; he wished me to go in with him to defraud the Government, and that he could crush 1,000 barrels through, as he had protection from the Collector's office. (Witness repeated the substance of the conversations with Mr. Cunningham already stated.) I cannot tell the precise dates of these conversations, but if I had known that this trial was to take place, I would have kept a record of them.

Q.—Why would you have done so? A.—So that I might answer any questions concerning them that you might ask; the bargain for the two hundred and eleven barrels was made after the removal of the two hundred barrels; I never applied to Mr. Cunningham to enter into an arrangement to take this whisky out.

Q.—Did you ever apply to Mr. Enright? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—What time of day was it they came for the first load of the two hundred barrels? A.—It was sometime in the forenoon, I think; it was on the 16th.

Q.—How do you know it was the 16th? A.—Because I have it entered on my book the 16th.

Q.—Have you got your book here? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Can you say that the carts were the same as those that removed the whisky sold to Edwards and the two hundred and eleven barrels? A.—I cannot.

Q.—You cannot say that they were not the same? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—From whom did you receive the paper called the permit, on the 16th? A.—I did not receive any permit; I saw it in Mr. Dayton's hand.

Q.—But you didn't read it? A.—No, Sir; for that matter I had no business to see it at all; when the 211 barrels were delivered, I saw a permit passed by Mr. Cunningham to Mr. Dayton; Cunningham said to Dayton: "Here's a permit for the removal of the whisky, and also an order appointing you conducting officer to take the whisky to a lighter;" I don't know which; I think I could identify the order.

Q.—Did you read it? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—How could you identify it? A.—By the writing—by the way it was written; I didn't have the order in my hand, and only had a casual glance at it; I don't know that I could identify it.

Q.—In whose handwriting was it? A.—Mr. Callicot's name was at the bottom of it.

Q.—Can you tell in whose handwriting the body of it was? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Do you think you could identify the first paper from any other similar one signed by Mr. Callicot? A.—No, Sir; it was partially printed and partially written; the money for the first 200 barrels I gave to Mr. Wilson, and the money for the 211 barrels I kept in my pocket until the 27th, when I deposited it in the Atlantic Bank to the credit of Mr. Wilson; the sum I deposited on the 27th was the aggregate of the two payments for the 211 barrels; I think I was a few dollars short.

Q.—Why were you short? A.—Because, I think, Mr. Cunningham cut me short a few dollars and made me treat to a bottle of wine; (laughter;) this was in Suydam's and Fancher drank with us.

Judge Nelson here announced that the hour for adjournment had arrived, and the Court, then, at 3:30 o'clock, adjourned until Monday at 12 M.

MR. CALLICOT'S BAIL.

During the trial, the counsel for Mr. Lux, one of Mr. Callicot's bondsmen for $20,000, announced that his client desired to have the bail released. This was done, and thereafter Mr. Callicot was considered to be in the custody of Marshal Dallon. After the adjournment of the Court, Mr. Callicot, accompanied by an officer, went in search of another bondsman, but up to a late hour last evening he had not secured one. Mr. Allen remained in custody, but on Monday the argument on a motion to admit him to bail, in order that he may procure testimony in this case, will be heard.

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

Recent Changes—Further Reductions in the Paid Departments—Current News and Miscellaneous Gossip.

The following changes are officially announced by Adj.-Gen. S. E. Marvin as having taken place in the commissioned ranks of the National Guard during the week ending May 9:

COMMISSIONED.

Forty-second Regiment—Ellis Z. Smith, Captain, *vice* Muncy, removed from district; Lugene E. Coone, First Lieutenant, *vice* Smith, promoted; Simon B. Griffin, First Lieutenant, *vice* Stillman, promoted; Chas. P. White, Second Lieutenant, *vice* Griffin, promoted; W. Ervine Maine, Second Lieutenant, *vice* Green, removed from district.

Seventy-fifth Regiment—Hiram D. Preston, Captain, *vice* Monroe, resigned; Thomas H. Shoens, Captain, *vice* Hopkins, removed from district; John Irving, Captain, *vice* Porter, promoted; Alanson Fancher, Captain, *vice* Vosburgh, resigned; Israel K. Perry, First Lieutenant, *vice* Preston, promoted; John Armstrong, First Lieutenant, *vice* Porter, appointed Adjutant; Albert Chatfield, Second Lieutenant, *vice* Perry, promoted; Stewart Sims, Second Lieutenant, *vice* Huesdale, removed from district; Arthur T. Orvis, Second Lieutenant, *vice* Fancher, promoted.

Battalion of Artillery, Twenty-fourth Brigade—Conrad Ring, Second Lieutenant; original vacancy.

Forty-fifth Regiment—Second Lieutenant James Sanders.

Seventy-fourth Regiment—First Lieutenant Peter J. Reichert.

Eighty-ninth Regiment—First Lieutenant Nathan Shelton.

FURTHER DEPARTMENTAL REDUCTIONS.

The Adjutant-General announces in recent orders that in continuance of the system of reduction, as heretofore indicated by circular dated Dec. 21, 1867, and established by General Orders No. 5, current series, the following further changes in the Military Departments are ordered to take effect on the 1st prox. The Inspector-General is relieved from all duty and pay, and the duties of his department will hereafter be performed by the Adjutant-General, to whom will be transferred all the books, papers, records and other State property. The clerks and messengers now on duty in the office of the Inspector-General are to be discharged on the 31st inst. Section 7 of General Orders No. 5 is so modified as to transfer the Pay Department to the Department of the Adjutant-General, instead of the Inspector-General. Col. Silas W. Burt is continued in his position as Assistant Inspector-General and Auditor of Military Accounts, and will report to the Adjutant-General for duty, in whose department he will be recognized and obeyed as Assistant Inspector-General and acting Assistant Adjutant-General, and will act under the direction of the Adjutant-General. The Department of the Bureau of Military Statistics is also transferred to the Adjutant-General's Department, and will be consolidated into that department under the direction of the Adjutant-General. The chief of said department will transfer to the Adjutant-General all the money, books, papers, records, flags, trophies and all other material in said bureau. The chief of said bureau is relieved from all duty and pay, and the several employes of said bureau are to be discharged on the 31st inst.

These changes will occasion a multiplicity of work for the Adjutant-General and his subordinates, though the expense will be materially lessened thereby. We hope that the departmental duties will not suffer as some seem to fear.

THE TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT.

A veteran organization of this regiment has been organized, and the following officers elected for the ensuing year: Richard Vose, Colonel; W. W. Remmey, Lieutenant Colonel; John H. Palmer, Major; R. B. Lockwood, Adjutant, and Thomas Tate, Paymaster. The initiation fee will be $5, and the annual dues $2. It is anticipated that the strength of the organization will embrace nearly all of the exempt members whose term of service will soon expire.

In preparation for the forthcoming excursion of Companies B and D to Boston, Capts. Cullen and Vose have ordered battalion drills of their commands as follows: Tuesday evening, May 19; Monday evening, June 1. Assembly at 8 o'clock. Drummers will report at 8 o'clock each evening. Companies D and B are expected to be present in full force. Members of the regiment who contemplate accompanying either of the companies upon this excursion are requested to attend these drills, even should they not be able at present to decide positively if they can go.

On Wednesday evening next the officers and members of Company C intend celebrating the seventh anniversary of their organization by a social reception at the Armory. The affair promises to be an enjoyable one. Privates Charles E. Meech and Edward J. O'Keefe, Company B; and C. T. Barlow, C. L. Booth, J. W. Cruger, H. Dunbar, J. Descase, P. W. Kopper, G. H. Lawrence, H. C. Mangler, C. H. Swan, A. B. Winant, Company F, are disgracefully dismissed the service for habitual neglect of duty. In announcing this decision, Col. Post congratulates the officers and men of Companies B and F on their riddance from such drawbacks to their prosperity, and commends to the other companies of the regiment their example in freeing themselves from the contamination of men who are too lazy to attend to their duties and too mean to pay their fines.

The wings of this regiment will assemble for battalion drill at the Armory, in Fourteenth-street, as follows: Right—Companies H, F, E, C, and I, May 22; Left—Companies A, B, D and G, May 29. Line will be formed in the above order, Companies F and B bearing the colors on their respective evenings. Assembly at 8 o'clock P. M. All persons, except the Generals commanding the First Division and Fourth Brigade and staffs, officers in uniform and men in line, will be excluded from the floor of the drill-room on the above evenings. The galleries will be open.

The Board of Officers dined together on Friday evening at CRUET'S saloon, on Broadway, in celebration of the close of their drill season.

BREECH-LOADING ARMS.

The Board appointed by the Governor for the examination of the different breech-loading arms, and such plans as might be submitted for the alteration of Springfield rifles into serviceable breech-loaders, have made a supplementary report, in which they enumerate at length the results of their exhaustive experiments, and announce their decision in the following language: "That after careful and long-continued examination and experiment, and in consideration of the combined qualities of strength, durability, safety, efficiency and economy, this Board deems the Roberts system of conversion of muzzle-loaders into breech-loaders, as superior to all others examined, and recommends that the muzzle-loading arms owned by the State be converted into breech-loaders upon the Roberts system." They recommend also a reduction of calibre in such converted arms from 58 to 50 inch by the reënforcement process, provided the increased cost does not endanger the probability of a speedy conversion of the guns, in which case the Board advise delay in the reduction of the calibre, as the vast importance of an immediate adoption of the breech-loading system outweighs all other considerations based on minor details. The Board takes occasion to offer a suggestion as to the expediency of a thorough system of target practice for the National Guard. This exercise, which has gradually fallen into disuse in this country, has been revived abroad, and in England especially has served not only the direct purpose of educating the young men of the nation in the accurate use of arms, but has stimulated martial ardor, and given to the volunteer corps character, *esprit du corps*, and a world-wide reputation. Accuracy of fire is especially desirable in the use of breech-loading arms, as combined with rapidity of fire and long range, it gives this improved weapon the full measure of its extraordinarily destructive power. The English system would furnish the model and general details upon which could be based a system more particularly adapted to our requirements. The following officers composed this important Board: Brig.-Gen. George W. Palmer, Commissary-General of Ordnance; Brig.-Gen. William G. Ward, Commanding First Brigade; Col. George M. Baker, Seventy-fourth Regiment, and Col. Silas W. Burt, Assistant Inspector-General. It is to be hoped that their labors have not been in vain, and that speedy action be taken to provide an efficient weapon for the State troops.

THE FOURTH BRIGADE.

Gen. Aspinwall, commanding the Fourth Brigade, announces in recent orders that his brigade will assemble in full uniform, field and staff officers mounted, for exercise in brigade evolutions and review, on Saturday, the 30th instant. Brigade line will be formed on the north side of Tompkins-square, right resting on Avenue A, at 2 o'clock P. M. Commandants of regiments will report the arrival of their commands to the Assistant Adjutant-General fifteen minutes before formation of line. The Brigade Staff will report to Major Francis C. Brown, Chief of Staff, at Brigade Headquarters, at 1 o'clock P. M. The field officers, regimental adjutants, and brigade staff officers of the brigade, will assemble at Headquarters, at 8 o'clock P. M., of the 27th instant, for instruction in tactics.

COURT-MARTIAL OF LIEUT. SCHNEIDER.

The Court-martial assembled in the Cavalry Brigade for the trial of Second-Lieut. George Schneider, Company C, Third Regiment Cavalry, on the charge of "disobedience of orders," with two specifications, have rendered the following decision: Not guilty of the first specification. Guilty of the second specification. Not guilty of the charge. The second specification charges that the accused, being present at a drill, held pursuant to regimental orders, was directed by his Captain "to take his proper post," and that he did refuse to obey said order, and in the refusal and neglect thereof, did use violent and abusive language. The Court sentenced the accused to be publicly reprimanded.

Gen. POSTLEY in reviewing the proceedings and findings takes occasion to remark that the conduct of which the accused is pronounced guilty involves two of the most serious offences, disobedience of orders and disrespect to a superior officer. An officer, who knows not how, gracefully and promptly, to obey, is unfit to exercise command. An officer, who, not respecting his own position, forgets the respect due to his superiors, should not be permitted to reflect upon the service by being continued in it. There is a manifest incongruity between the finding and the sentence of the Court. The proceedings and sentence of this Court are therefore disapproved by the brigade commander. The Court is dissolved, and Lieut. SCHNEIDER relieved from arrest.

SWORD EXERCISE.

Capt. O'Rourke, whose system of sword exercise has been adopted by the Commander-in-Chief for the use of the National Guard, is now perfecting the necessary arrangements for the formation of a series of classes of instruction in the manual of the sword, and we hope that the officers will take an active interest in the matter. The course will extend over a period of six weeks, and will consist of twelve lessons, which will include everything that is necessary for an officer to know—both in the manual and the attack and defence, pupils having the privilege of practicing either afternoons or evenings. Afternoon classes to meet at the City Arsenal, corner of White and Elm streets; evening classes to meet at the State Arsenal, Seventh-avenue and Thirty-fifth-street. The terms are as follows: Single pupils, $5 each; ten, and less than twenty, belonging to the same regiment, $4 each; twenty, or more, $3 each. On Tuesday evening, May 19, a meeting will be held at the State Arsenal at 8:30 o'clock, which should be attended by all who desire to join the classes then to be formed. Capt. O'Rourke's circulars have been indorsed by Brig.-Gens. Ward, Burger and Aspinwall, and these gentlemen very correctly remark that "uniformity in the manual of the sword is as indispensable among officers as uniformity in the manual of the musket among the men, while a knowledge of its use for offensive and defensive purposes must add much to the confidence which every officer should feel in himself, and can scarcely fail to conduce to the efficiency of the service." As the drill season is now closing the officers have a fine opportunity for gaining a proper knowledge of the sword.

MISCELLANEOUS GOSSIP.

The Court-martial for the trial of Col. Thos. M. Reid, of the Second Regiment, for alleged disobedience of orders, have held two sittings without definite result.

Brig.-Gen. Brooke Postly, of the Cavalry Brigade, wants another aid, with the rank of Captain, who must own a horse, livery animals being unreliable. For further particulars see small bills.

Col. Brinker and Major Schultz, of the First Cavalry, intend leaving for a European tour on the steamer sailing on Thursday next. They will be escorted by their associate officers.

The following promotions have taken place in Company I, Seventy-first Regiment: First Lieut. Wise, of Company H, to be Captain, *vice* Tyson, resigned; Second Lieut. William A. Elmer to be First Lieutenant, *vice* H. H. Tyson, resigned, and First Sergt. Theodore W. Smith to be Second Lieutenant, *vice* Elmer, promoted.

The Seventh Regiment assembled on Thursday afternoon for the purpose of having a battalion drill at Tompkins-square. The ten companies had 19 files front, and the men wore their fatigue uniform. A programme of fifty selected movements was arranged, the greater part being correctly and neatly performed. Owing to a mistake made by the field officers in repeating the commands, one or two movements were spoiled. The entire drill, however, was a good one, though we expected to see proficiency on the part of the Seventh.

Co-Operation.

The members of the Second Union Coöperative Building Society met last evening at the Farmers Institute, No. 49 Ludlow-street, and paid in their twenty-seventh subscription. The sum amounted to $662 55, making a total in bank of $4,550 66, after advancing $7,000 to borrowing members. The Secretary, ALBERT ALLINGHAM, stated that the Society was in a most healthy condition, several of its members having erected comfortable homes, and the profits already from premiums amounted to $3,000. Four more appropriations will be balloted and sold on Tuesday evening next, at the above rooms. The Secretary has a few shares for sale.

The First Union Coöperative Building Society has $10,151 69 in bank, having advanced $12,100 to members building, and sold appropriations to the amount of $29,000, realizing $17,717 in premiums. The Third Union Coöperative Building Society has now nearly 300 members, has elected its officers and commences taking subscriptions on Thursday evening next, at Farmer's Institute. JOHN W. FARMER is Treasurer, and ROBERT CROWE, Secretary.

The Coöperative Building Lot Society, held at the same place, has now nearly 500 members; have purchased 177 lots near the Boulevard, Brooklyn, for $44,250, and are now negotiating for the purchase of another large tract of land near the City of New-York. JOHN W. FARMER, Treasurer; SMITH THOMPSON, President, and THOMAS ROGERS, Secretary. It is the intention of the four above societies having a picnic during the month of June. The profits to be equally divided amongst the Societies.

ARRIVALS IN THE CITY.—Baron Boillian, French Consul, is at the Brevoort House; Baron Ostensachen, Russian Consul, is at the Clarendon Hotel; Hon. J. L. Jewitt, of Ohio, Hon. J. Forsyth, of Mobile, Gen. Carender, of St. Louis, Gen. Kent Jarvis, of Ohio, Hon. R. R. Bridges, of North Carolina, Hon. G. W. Bond, of Mobile, Gen. J. T. Whitney, of Boston, Hon. A. B. Cornell, of Ithaca, and Hon. A. J. Parker, of Albany, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Judge Barthe, of New-Orleans, is at the New-York Hotel. Judge Leavitt, of Cincinnati, and Hon. J. B. Alley, of Boston, are at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel. Gen. Sturgis, of the United States Army, and Gen. J. S. McEwen, of the United States Army, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Saturday, May 16—11:15 A. M.

Consols opened at 94⅛@94¼ for money, and 92⅞@93 for the account, ex dividend.

American Securities opened at the following quotations:

United States Five-twenty Bonds.........70⅝@70¾
Erie Railway Shares.........45¾
Illinois Centrals.........94¾

FRANKFORT, Saturday, May 16.

United States Five-twenties open at 76 for the issue of 1862.

PARIS, Saturday, May 16.

The Bourse opens quiet. Rentes 69f. 45c.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, May 16—11:15 A. M.

COTTON—The market under a very favorable trade report opens firm and with considerable activity. The sales of the day are estimated at 15,000 bales. The following are the opening quotations:

Middling Uplands.........12⅛d.
Middling Orleans.........12½d.

There is nothing doing in Cotton to arrive. The market for fabrics and yarns at Manchester is firmer, and better prices are realized.

BREADSTUFFS—The market opens quiet. Corn, 38s. ₱ quarter for new Mixed Western. Wheat, 15s. 4d. ₱ cental for California White, and 14s. for No. 2 Red Western. Barley—The supply of American in market has been exhausted. There are consequently no prices. Oats, 3s. 10d. ₱ bushel. Peas, 47s. ₱ 504 lbs. Flour, 36s. 6d. ₱ bbl. for Western Canal.

PROVISIONS—Beef, 112s. 6d. ₱ bbl. for Extra Prime Mess. Pork, 85s. 6d. ₱ bbl. for Eastern Prime Mess. Lard, 68s. ₱ cwt. Cheese is dull, and has declined fully 1s. since last report, and is now quoted at 54s. ₱ cwt. for the best grades of American fine. Bacon, 49s. ₱ cwt. for Cumberland Cut.

PRODUCE—Resin, 6s. 3d. ₱ cwt. for Common North Carolina, and 12s. for medium. Tallow, 44s. 6d. ₱ cwt. Turpentine, 31s. 6d. ₱ cwt. Cloverseed, 44s. ₱ cwt. for American Red. Refined Petroleum, 1s. 4d. ₱ gallon; Spirits Petroleum, 9d. ₱ gallon.

LONDON, Saturday, May 16—11:15 A. M.

Sugar opens at 27s. 9d.@28s. ₱ cwt. for No. 12 Dutch Standard. Linseed Oil, £35 10s. ₱ ton. Sperm Oil, £96 ₱ ton. Linseed Cakes, £10 5s. ₱ ton for thin oblong, for feeding.

LONDON, Saturday, May 16—2 P. M.

United States Bonds closed at 70⅝. Erie Railway shares, 45½. Illinois Centrals, 94¾.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, May 16—2 P. M.

COTTON—The market closes firmer, though prices are unaltered. There is considerable doing in cotton to arrive, the last sales being at 12¼d. ₱ lb. The following are the closing quotations of American description:

Middling Uplands.........12⅛d.
Middling Orleans.........12½d.

The sales of the day have footed up 15,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—The market closed quiet. Corn, 38s. 3d. ₱ quarter for Mixed Western. Wheat, 15s. 4d. ₱ cental for California White, and 14s. for No. 2 Red Western. Flour, 36s. ₱ bbl. for Western Canal.

PROVISIONS—Beef, 112s. 6d. ₱ bbl. for Extra Prime Mess. Pork, 84s. ₱ bbl. for Eastern Prime Mess. Lard dull at 68s. ₱ cwt. Bacon, 48s. 6d. ₱ cwt. for Cumberland Cut.

PRODUCE—Tallow, 44s. 6d. ₱ cwt. Turpentine, 31s. 6d. ₱ cwt. Refined Petroleum, 1s. 4d. ₱ gallon. Spirits Petroleum, 9d. ₱ gallon. Sugar, 27s. 9d.@28s. ₱ cwt. for No. 12 Dutch Standard.

ANTWERP, Saturday, May 16.

Petroleum closed quiet at 43½f. ₱ bbl. for Standard White.

HAVANA, Saturday, May 16.

The following are the closing prices of merchandise for the week ending to-day: Sugar market excited; sales at 8¾@9 reals for No. 10 to 12, and 9¼@10¾ reals for No. 15 to 20. Molasses Sugar, 6¾@8 reals for No. 7 to 10. Muscovados in demand and scarce; inferior to common refining, 7¼@7¾ reals; fair to good refining, 7½@8 reals; grocery grades, 8¾@9¾ reals. Beeswax, $7@$7 75 for brown and $10@$11 for white, ₱ arroba. Freights in demand; to Northern ports—₱ box, $2¼@$2¾; ₱ hhd. sugar $9@$10, ₱ hhd. molasses $6; to Southern ports ₱ box $2 12½@$2 25; per hhd. sugar, $8 25@$9; per hhd. molasses, $5 50@$5 75. SHOOKS scarce; 1 box, 8¾@9 reals; empty casks, $2 25. HOOPS, $48@$54 ₱ 1,000 for long shaved, and $42@$44 for short. LUMBER—$24@$25 for White Pine, $20@$22 for Pitch Pine. BACON, 15¾c.@16c. ₱ lb. HAMS—20c. for salt, and 22c. for sugar cured ₱ lb. FLOUR, $12@$12 75 ₱ bbl. LARD, 19c.@19¾c. in tierces; 20c.@21¾c. in 25 lb. tins. POTATOES, $4@$4 50 ₱ bbl. TALLOW, 11¾c.@12c. ₱ lb.

[Advertisement.]

One bottle of WISTAR'S Balsam of Wild Cherry will cure the severest cough or cold.

[Advertisement.]

If You Want to Tone up the System, take the Peruvian Syrup; its effects are permanent.

Passengers Sailed.

MAY 16—*In steamship Ville de Paris, for Brest and Havre*—Mr. George Griswold, Mrs. Griswold, family of seven and man servant, New-York; M. le Baron Gauldrée Boilleau, Consul-General of France at New-York, Mme. la Baronne Boilleau, Master Charlie Boilleau, Master Philippe Boilleau, infant and two maid servants, Paris, France; Mr. Robert L. Cutting, Mrs. Cutting, Miss Julia Cutting, Miss Mary E. Perkins and maid servant, New-York; Dr. S. D. Gross, Mrs. Gross, Philadelphia, Penn.; Mr. A. C. Kingsland and man servant, Miss Kingsland and maid servant, Mr. Herman Le Roy Jones, Mrs. Jones, Mr. C. F. Kingsland, Mr. H. P. Kingsland, Mr. A. A. Kingsland, Mr. W. F. Kingsland, Mr. Edward De Bixceidon, New-York; Mr. William R. Barber, Mrs. Barber, Brooklyn, E. D.; Mr. C. R. Green, Mrs. Green, Miss Green and maid servant, New-York; Mr. James Abbott, Mrs. Abbott, Miss Mary H. Abbott, Miss Nellie D. Abbott, Master W. D. Abbott, Philadelphia, Penn.; Mr. Loomis L. White, Mrs. White, Master Frank White, Miss White, Miss Worth, New-York; Mrs. Harriett Bennett, Miss H. M. Bennett, Newburg, N. Y.; Mrs. Underhill, Miss Underhill, Master Underhill and maid servant, New-York; Mr. H. C. White, Hartford, Conn.; Mr. Augustus C. Downing, New-York; Mr. Wm. C. Ketchum, Mobile, Ala.; Mr. Jos. J. Andrews, Mrs. Andrews, Mr. Jos. S. Andrews, Mr. S. Franklin Andrews, Miss Sallie Andrews, six children and two servants of Mr. Andrews, New-York; Mr. T. A. Whittakor, Mrs. Whittaker, New-York; Mrs. M. Dorsey and child, New-Orleans, La.; Mr. Josh. Welsford, N. Y.; Mr. George Nugent, Mrs. Nugent, Germantown, Penn.; Mr. Wm. H. Wickham, New-York; Mr. A. P. Pond, Hartford, Conn.; Mr. A. M. Leach, New-York; Dr. Jas. R. Wood, Mrs. Wood, Mrs. Willets, Philadelphia, Penn.; Dr. D. Binsse, Miss Emelie Binsse, Miss C. Mel, New-York; Mr. John T. Martin, Mr. Louis F. Martin, Mr. Frank B. Martin, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Mr. C. Dutilh, New-York; Mr. C. Fitz, New-Orleans, La.; Mr. Eugene Jones, Mr. S. R. Jones, New-York; Mr. Jas. C. Parish, Philadelphia, Penn.; Mrs. H. Little, New-York; Mr. D'Anchald, Mrs. D'Anchald, Miss Patterson, New-Orleans, La.; Mr. Stephen Martinez, Mrs. Martinez, New-York; Mr. R. Kessel, Mrs. Kessel, Staten Island; Mr. Desha Smith, New-York; Mr. E. M. Reed, Hartford, Conn.; Mr. Theodore Jouanique, New-York; Mr. J. G. Gaines, New-Orleans, La.; Mr. S. F. Massett, New-York; Mr. John G. Watmough, Mrs. Watmough, Philadelphia, Penn.; Mr. George W. Johnes, Miss Josephine Johnes, New-York; Mr. J. H. Peirson, New-York; Judge Ames, Mrs. Ames, Boston, Mass.; Mr. Edward O. Calderon, New-York; Mr. F. Napias, New-Orleans, La.; Mr. C. Emmet, New-York; Mr. Edward Dubois, Mrs. Dubois, Hoboken, N. J.; Mrs. M. Dumont, New-York; Mr. E. S. Courtney, Philadelphia, Penn.; Mrs. De Gogué, New-York; Mr. H. Landun, New-Orleans, La.; Mr. Charles Coudert, Jr., New-York; Mr. George Ostheimer, Mr. M. Ostheimer, Mrs. Ostheimer, Philadelphia, Penn.; Miss Oglesby, Misses Oglesby, Miss Tracy, New-York; Mr. Jean Boratra, Matamoras, Mexico; Mr. Widal, New-Orleans, La.; Mr. L. Walter, New-York; Dr. S. D. Gross, Mrs. Gross, Philadelphia, Penn.; Mrs. Charlotte Costa, New-York; Mr. L. E. Javal, Paris, France; Mr. A. Sorchan, New-York; Mr. A. Kohn, New-Orleans, La.; Mr. A. Saltzmann, Jr., New-York; Miss Petra de la Torriente, Miss Maria A. Torriente, Mr. Julien de la Torriente, Mr. Ignacio Sars, Havana, Cuba; Mr. Charles Schefer, New-York; Mr. Pasenal Morales, Matamoras, Mexico; Mr. Ferdinand Lawrence, Mrs. Lawrence, New-York; Mrs. A. Dubourg, New-Orleans, La.; Mr. S. Leavitt, New-York; Mr. Paul Richter, Valparaiso, S. A.; Mr. F. Henry, New-York; Mr. Paul Savigne, Paris, France; Mr. Miguel Guillen, New-York; Col. Rianco de Boeck, Royal Danish Navy; Mr. W. Rodriquez, New-York; Mr. Thomas Covriveau, Montreal, Dominion of Canada; Dr. L. W. Cortelyou, New-York; Mrs. Bailly Blanchard and daughter, Mrs. Blanchard and infant, New-Orleans, La.; Mr. Mairreac, New-York; Mr. L. Cardenas, Mrs. Cardenas, Havana, Cuba; Mr. Tcs. Temple de Ajuria, New-York; Mr. G. A. Girod, Paris, France; Mr. V. B. Depierris, New-York; L'Abbe Gentille, New-Orleans, La.; Mr. Edmond Jeanjacquet, New-York; Rev. J. A. M. Pelamorgues, Davenport, O.; Mr. H. Bacharack, New-York; Mr. John B. Boser, Memphis, Tenn.; Mr. L. Francois, New-York; Mr. J. Durel, Jr., New-Orleans, La.; Mr. Alfred Perissin, New-York; Mr. C. T. O'Callaghan, Mobile, Ala.; Mr. A. Gaffie, New-York; Mr. August Guesnart, New-Orleans, La.; Mr. A. Van Jungenfeld, New-York; Mrs. Rosalie Munier, Harlem, N. Y.; Mr. A. Loranger Yamachece, Dominion of Canada; Master James Attridge, New-York; Mrs. L. Dickey and daughter, Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. S. Gront, New-York; Mrs. R. Avet and maid servant, New-Orleans, La.; Mr. A. Heilbrun, New-York; Mr. C. Tarrida, Mrs. Tarrida, two children and maid servant, Havana, Cuba; Mr. S. Delile, New-York; Mr. R. Brambilla, Mrs. Brambilla, Miss Brambilla, Mr. T. Brambilla, Paris, France; Mrs. E. J. Thierry, Mr. F. Chappin, New-York; Mr. F. Fransili, Master Frank Fransili, Memphis, Tenn.; Capt. M. Simon, New-York; Mr. A. Constant, New-Orleans, La.; Mrs. J. Criever and daughter, New-York; Mr. Isaac Slaughter, Louisville, Ky.; Mrs. J. Tregan, New-York; Mr. Adolph E. Juillerat, Mrs. Juillerat and son, Cincinnati, Ohio; Mr. Albert H. Hoy, Boston, Mass.; Mr. E. Pugal, San Francisco, Cal.; Mrs. E. Gront, New-York; Mr. Biache, Mrs. Biache, child and maid servant, Florence, Italy; Mr. Philip Sanchez, Valparaiso; Mr. R. Gilman, New-York; Miss Jeanne Berse, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Mr. August Seguin, Montreal, C. W.; Mr. C. Carlos, New-Orleans, La.; Mrs. Agatha G. Lemoine, Philadelphia, Penn.; Mr. Louis Madeline, Missouri; Mr. Robert Hoffmann, San Francisco, Cal.; Miss Jennie Paday, Paris, France; Mr. Alfred Baby, and Mr. George Parmeton, Dominion of Canada; Miss Louisa Bottier, New-York; Mr. H. Billard, New-Orleans, La.; Mr. X. Weissenbach, New-York; Mrs. C. Fortier, Paris, France; Mr. J. E. Tasse, Ottawa, Dominion of Canada; Mrs. Mary J. Barratel, Philadelphia, Penn.; Mr. J. Armengel, Valparaiso, Chili; Mrs. Fousse, Miss Fousse and maid servant, Paris, France; Mr. Samuel Zeimer, New-York; Mr. Charles Berougon, Mobile, Ala.; Miss C. Kemisch, Staten Island, N. Y.; Mrs. B. Ader, New-Orleans, La.; Mrs. Mariotti, Miss Rosina Mariotti, Paris, France; Mr. C. H. Denopres, Montreal, Dominion of Canada; Mr. C. Moretz, San Francisco, Cal.; Mr. John Berill, New York; Mr. E. Jourdain, New-Orleans, La.; Daniel Murez, Costa Rica, Central America; L. Baragli, Mrs. Baragli, child and maid servant, Florence, Italy; Ephren Brisebois, South Dunham, Canada; B. Simon, Mrs. Simon, New-York; Felix Camors, New-Orleans, La.; Miss Leonie Michel, New-York; Miss N. Tonel, Paris, France; T. Gilman, Mrs. Gilman and maid-servant, San Francisco, Cal.; Mrs. I. Lambelet, Miss Louise Lambelet, Miss Emma Lambelet, New-Orleans, La.; Fritz Hirsch, New-York; Mrs. Marie Ste. Eugenie, Germes, France; Floria Lebel, Kamouraska, Canada; J. B. Desangles, New-Orleans, La.; Mr. Edward Cazalot, New-York; Mr. J. L. Darocher, St. Aime, Canada; Mr. E. Flauraud, New-York; Mr. Elzear Boudin, Ste. Famille, Ile d'Orleans; Mr. Charles Comte, New-York; Mrs. L. Morgan and maid servant, New-Orleans, La.; Mr. John Bruneau, New-York; Mr. P. Aubinaud, San Francisco, Cal.; Mr. T. N. H. Beaulien, Yamachice, Canada; Mr. A. Fouquet, New-Orleans, La.; Mr. Gustave Marceleh, New-York; Mr. Joseph Vincent, Ottawa, Dominion of Canada; Mr. Saint Jean, San Francisco, Cal.; Mr. Frank Turet, New-York; Mr. Joseph Graziani, New Orleans, La.; Mr. Eugene Bertrand, Boston, Mass.; Mr. Joseph Pillard, Montreal, C. W.; Mr. Peter Rousseau, Philadelphia, Penn.; Mrs. L. Jourdain, New Orleans, La.; Mr. Frank Journalt, Yonkers, N. Y.; Mr. J. B. St. Onge, St. Cesaire, Canada; Mr. J. N. Davids, New York; Mr. B. Verbeau, San Francisco, Cal.; Mr. O. Bois, New Orleans, La.; Mr. F. H. Cote, St. Genevievre de Batiscan; Mrs. S. Grosjean, daughter, infant, and maid servant, New-York; Mr. Ainaut Isnard, San Francisco, Cal.; Mr. Victor Lefevre, New-Orleans, La.; Mr. Frank Minard, New-York; Mr. Alphonse Dargreaultt, Montreal, C. W.; Mr. Joseph Jouault, New-York; Mrs. Mathilda Boudro, New-Orleans, La.; Mr. Louis Rouaux, New-York; Mr. B. P. Gelinas, St. Aime, Canada; Mr. Antoine Bonnart, New-York; Mrs. Ramonhan and infant, Mrs. Camors, New-Orleans, La.; Capt. Joseph Lemee, Boston, Mass.; Mr. Elzear Lactopeth, Montreal, Dominion of Canada; Mr. John Robert, Albany, N. Y.; Mrs. R. Decheux, Mr. Julien Crevier, Mr. Leon Kahn, New-Orleans, La.; Mr. John Rounel, Charleston, S. C.; Mr. L. Arthur Cassegrain, Mr. Hilaire Therien, Montreal, Canada; Mr. Michael Allemand, New-York; Mr. Peter Themoin, Boston, Mass.; Mr. Laurent Chalois, Mobile, Ala.; Mr. A. Plaurondon, Mr. Ernest Hebert, St. Cesaire; Mr. Adolph Christensen, New-York; Mr. Joseph Mecnaud, Mrs. Pinchon, New-York; Mr. Augustin Beret, Philadelphia, Penn.; Mr. M. A. Henry, Hoboken; Mr. Peter Halouet, San Francisco, Cal.; Mr. J. M. Dube, New-York; Mr. August Bougeard, Albany, New-York; Mr. P. Juignet, New-York; Mr. Charles Puneaw, Boston, Mass.

MAY 16—*In steamship City of Antwerp, for Liverpool*—Miss C. Rogers, Mrs. Whitney, Chicago; Mrs. Kindball, New-York; Miss Hincks, Miss Morrison, Chicago; Mrs. M. Gale, Boston; F. B. Gardner, wife and child, Chicago; Rev. Mr. Ryder, wife and child, Chicago; Rev. Wm. G. Spencer, Mrs. Spencer, Miss Amy Spencer, child and maid-servant, St. Louis; Capt. Ternaux, British Army; Rev. James Lawrence, England; Antonio Fonty Perez, Havana; Jose Robreno, T. A. Scott, Boston; Rev. L. C. Henriod and son, Switzerland; C. G. Brewster, Boston; F. May, Montreal; W. O'Donoghue, New-York; Miss A. O'Donoghue, Miss C. O'Donoghue, M. A. O'Donoghue, New-York; Mr. Rhoads, wife and child, Philadelphia; W. Floyd and 2 sons, Pittsburg; S. Shaw, Boston; Dr. J. W. Freer, Dr. C. G. Smith, Stephen F. Gale, Chicago; E. S. Eby, Hamilton; Rev. George Harold, A. R. Bain, Rev. Mr. Burwash, Hamilton; John Boice, Hamilton; Rev. Wm. Hughes, Edward Armstrong, wife, 5 children and maid servant, New-York; Mr. Keith and wife, Wm. Stanlery, Miss Sophia Vinkerman, England; Miss E. R. Munroe, Boston; W. J. Peck, W. B. Folger, Mr. Updike, Phillip Mitchell, Chicago; Joseph Noad, Hamilton; John Horspool, Wm. H. Norton and wife, J. McDonnel, R. Riestra, Mr. and Mrs. F. O. Robinson, Boston; Dr. F. Fierenta and wife, Chicago; Charles Rumpp, Philadelphia; George Perle, Charles J. Giford, Alfred Major, Theo. H. Conger, Rev. James H. Trowbridge, John Stewart, Rev. Mr. Henrion, Robert Morrison, W. J. Cantwell, St. Louis; Mr. Johnston, Mrs. J. B. Locke and Miss Annie Locke, Yonkers; Mr. B. A. Lyon, Mr. B. Morales, G. R. Davies, Marion Briggs, California; Antonio Gutierrez, Ramon Solis and servant, Ramon R. Muribona, Capt. Wm. R. Phillips, British Army; Mrs. A. McWhinney, Philadelphia; Miss Emma Johnston, Boston; Mrs. Amos and servant, Mrs. Holt and Mrs. O'Keil, Toronto; Henry Pace, Mrs. Annie O'Connor, Miss Lizzie, Miss Kate and Miss Molly O'Connor, G. D. Dow, James Towle, Ed. Glacken, H. C. West, F. Curtis, W. H. Crocker and wife, Boston.

MAY 16—*In steamship Caledonia, for Glasgow and Liverpool*—Jabez Sparks and Mrs. Sparks, Pottsville; Mrs. McLeod, Mrs. Malthouse, John M. Gattigan, Christina Abelseth, Ellen Cascaden, Philadelphia; Miss Sarah J. Smith, Wm. and H. Lang Camp, Pittsburg; Prof. A. L. Fleury and wife, James Holley, Richard Paterson, Boston; Dr. P. M. Barclay and Miss Barclay, Newburg; Mrs. Francis Duncan, Mrs. Smith, Schenectady; Mrs. S. Hughes, Miss Kate Hughes, Peter Nicholson and wife, David, James, Peter, Nellie, Alexander, infant and servant, St. Louis; H. P. Talbot, Jno. Anderson, A. Rowen, Mr. and Mrs. Rowan, Alex. Thorn, Annie M. Henry, Chicago; W. J. Sellick, Papau, Mich.; John Fisher, Jushing Garcia, Havana; Duncan Sinclair, New-Orleans; Jacob Wilson, Newark, N. J.; Miss Margt. Campbell, Lowell, Mass.; Wm. Geo. Goodchild, London; Miss Crow, Newark; James and Joseph Wolf, Wm. Burton, Mrs. Bronton and child, Brooklyn; Mrs. Campbell, Miss Scott, Miss Kate G. Hubbard, John Hamilton and wife, Col. Watson, Wm. Westerfiels, Jr., Henry de Marson, Chas. and Mrs. M. Call, J. G. Guy, Miss Cath. Moore, Geo. and Mrs. Smith, Margt. Ryan, Mary Murphy, David Donald, Mrs. Margaret Miller, Mrs. Jane Drummond and Richard, New-York, and others in the steerage.

MAY 16—*In steamship Erin, for Liverpool*—Mr. Frederick Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Wray, Rev. Dr. H. Nothing, Mrs. Nothing and three children; Rev. C. C. Thayer, Mrs. C. C. Thayer, Mrs. Gough and three children, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Blanchard, Mr. and Mrs. James Shields, Mr. J. G. Rodgers, Mr. J. C. Duggan, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Lester and child, Mr. J. M. Seixas, Mr. J. F. Love, Miss Mary Chandler, Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Thornton, Mr. and Mrs. T. Campley and child, Mons. Julien Crumelin, Mr. George R. Moffat, and 38 in the steerage.

In steamship Ocean Queen, for Aspinwall and California—For Aspinwall—S. S. Cutter, S. F. Tobey, Julio Felleria, C. H. Billings, G. L. Aydley, Andreas Ghesisch, Anna McNebera. For California—Mrs. Jos. Whitney, A. T. Dewey and wife, Mrs. L. Sherman, C. D. Frazer, Miss Anne Hopkins, John B. Johnston, Mrs. Nelson Schofield and daughter, Jane and Julia O'Brien, C. M. Burnham, Mrs. G. Bishop and daughter, Mrs. L. Lane and child, E. R. Hedges, G. R. Williamson, W. H. Winston and three friends, S. C. Nelson, wife and three children, W. Shipp, wife and two children, Mrs. M. Williams and child, S. W. Weens, Cowan Sample, John Wilson, A. Bailey, T. L. Beele, John McClellan, G. A. Glenn, Capt. P. Alexander and wife, Miss Emma Griswold, Mrs. Griswold and son, B. H. Walsey, Henry Steiner, Mrs. C. Muller, Miss Smith, Mrs. A. Graham and child, Mrs. R. Kauffman, Miss Mary Lugfried, Mrs. Cohen and daughter, Mrs. L. N. Polk, and child J. G. Miller, M. Hanmeister, Geo. McCracken and wife, Miss Ada E. Akin, J. G. Denman, M. Kier, Mrs. Foster, Mrs. Hayward and daughter, Miss Morris, Miss Leach, M. H. Scott, Chas. Anthony, Jas. Scott, Alice M. Scott, Belle Samson, Miss Rose Hinckley, P. A. and Paris Hinckley, A. H. Smith, D. Hopkins, wife, 3 daughters, son and child, Mrs. Kanzie and child, Mrs. Adams and child, Emily Neustadt, Mrs. Dr. Bolton, 2 friends and 2 children, Messrs. Scott and Bolton, L. A. Leary, Ed. Wallel, Mrs. J. M. Johnston and 2 children, J. S. Dietrick, Miss Maggie Service, H. Tullers and wife, Samuel Lewis, Dr. H. M. Kirk, W. R. Tanner, wife, and 2 children, S. J. Foster, Mrs. Curtiss and 3 daughters, Mrs. Jewell, child and nurse, Mrs. Hobart, Miss Kirby, H. Morris, Mrs. Fulton and daughter, T. Richardson, Mrs. English, 2 daughters and son, C. Kohler, W. Selby, wife and child, Mrs. Anna E. Stiles and sister, Miss Bella Clinton, A. L. Cressy and wife, J. Goshusky, wife, 2 children and nurse, Miss H. Cohen, D. Wellington and wife, W. Tiffany, H. S. Winan, John Armstrong, O. W. Jones, W. Harris, Dr. Von Sant, Miss Ellen Conklin, A. Willard, A. Stahl, J. H. Goodman, Mrs. Mudget and daughter, B. F. Harbeson, M. A. Payser, P. McCallum, St. Clair Fletcher, Miss Dusenbury, F. A. W. Davis, wife, 2 sons, 2 daughters and 2 children, Major McArthur and wife, Miss James, 5 children and nurse, Dr. E. R. Knapp and wife, Lieut. A. Palmer, J. B. Yeargain, wife and 2 children, H. A. Taylor, Mrs. Solsted, Miss Mary Smith, Miss E. Ott, Miss Fannie Clark, J. G. Fuller and sister, Miss Lizzie C. Newall, Mrs. S. Whittier and child, Edward Baylay, G. A. Sheppe, D. A. Vaughan, Margaret A. Sheppe, A. L. Learned and wife, Mrs. B. O. Severance and two children, Capt. Joseph Mitchell, Wm. Westgate, Eben S. Smith, Miss McLatchie, Artemas Richardson, Mrs. Lucy J. Staple and children, Mrs. Mary Furnald and child, Joseph Perkins, wife and child; H. Squire, F. B. Field, W. A. Magondray, Miss Elizabeth D. Breed, Miss Eliza K. Webb, Geo. A. Thomson, Moses B. Quimbo and wife, Miss E. Grafton, Mrs. A. L. Mitchell and child, William Severance, Thos. Finegan, Geo. Hallman, B. S. Heath, and a large number in Second Cabin and Steerage.

In steamship San Salvador, for Savannah—O. S. Pillsbury, Miss Armstrong, James Doyle, Mrs. J. C. Stovin, Miss N. Lynn, Rev. R. C. D. Levin, Mr. and Mrs. L. Belrose, P. Crippen, E. B. Forsythe, C. E. Robbins, Mrs. Horatio Jenkins, Jr., and 2 infants, Mrs. Hugh Jamson, James Willets, C. D. Harrison, M. J. Matthews, Miss Carrie Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. White, Alfred Thomson, Samuel Petterson, Hiram Quinlin.

Passengers Arrived.

MAY 16—*In steamship City of Paris, from Liverpool*—Mr. Haslett, Mr. J. Frankford, Mr. J. Lott, Mr. Fox, lady and child, Miss Dinsmore, Mr. J. M. Boner, Mrs. Samuel and three children, Mr. Ulaldo Selna, Mr. J. F. Hind and lady, Mr. L. L. Hyatt, Miss Knox, Mr. Dobell, Mrs. Colgate, child and nurse, Miss M. A. Soder, Mr. Wheatman, Mrs. Thompson and 2 daughters, Miss Redington, Miss Gilman, Miss M. Kavanagh, Mr. A. Lawson, Rev. Dr. Carter, Mr. J. Moorehead, Mr. W. Moorehead, Mr. Reed, Mr. W. Maxwell, Mons. Ferdinand and lady, Mme. Ferdinand, Rev. J. T. Gracey, lady and 2 children, Mr. C. Fouke, Capt. Rissam, Mrs. S. C. Force, Mrs. C. Houtman, Mrs. C. Von Salte, Mrs. R. Webb, Mrs. W. Smyth, Mrs. W. Disston and lady, Mrs. H—— A——, Mrs. H. Rolmer, Mrs. C. C. Oriel, Miss Cockrane Ross, Mr. Fisher, Mr. J. Cimberson, Mrs. Stewart, Mr. Knox, lady and son, Mr. R. D. Webb, Miss Webb, Mr. J. Jackson, Miss M. Estlin, Mr. W. W. Alexander and lady, Mrs. Fothergill, Mrs. J. Petue, lady, 6 children and nurse, Mr. C. Weisser, Mr. W. A. Smith, Mrs. Smith, Mr. Fisher, Mr. A. J. Geiger, Mr. J. H. Hodgson, Mr. Pettit, Mr. J. Goggin, Miss Goggin, Mrs. Hoog and daughter, Miss Jones and servant, Mrs. Limebach and infant, Mr. T. Wilson, Mrs. Jones, Mons. J. P. De Posader, lady and infant, Mr. H. G. Somerby.

In steamship Herman Livingston, from Savannah—Mr. S. C. Evans, Mrs. S. C. Evans, Miss Minnie Evans, Mr. Geo. W. Elder, Mr. J. E. Elder, Mr. Jas. Murray, Mr. C. Green, Mr. Walker, Miss P. A. Hewlett, Miss E. Hewlett, Mr. N. F. Cabot, Mrs. N. F. Cabot, three children and servant, Mrs. S. A. Wolf, Mrs. John J. Hayes, Rev. John Fulton, Mr. F. T. Lincoln, Mrs. Lord, Miss M. D. Ayres, Miss Carrie Ayres, Miss Mary Campbell, Mr. J. M. Ormon, Mr. J. S. Rudolph, M. J. E. D. Rudolph, Mr. B. L. Cortis, William Smallwood, G. Dunnbaugh, John R. Johnson, Thomas Evans, F. A. Wylie, S. A. Silverbury, James Daly, Thomas Wheeler, William Finknor, G. Stark, Mr. and Mrs. D. Comfort, Dr. W. S. Stuart, Mrs. W. S. Stuart and three children, E. O. Reilly, P. Chaffee, E. H. Studley, G. T. Hardman, C. H. Green, S. S. L. Needham, G. F. Taylor, H. E. Filmore, J. Ferguson, W. Morris, John Thompson, J. Higerman, D. Redden, J. Smith, W. E. C. Jones, M. Cooney, P. Cowen, J. A. Packard, I. B. Kinney and wife.

In steamship Lodona, from Havana—Leon Oert, Mr. Assin, Jose Alonzo, Jose Runez, Mr. Patricio, Manuel Divinicio, Adrian Rosario, Manuel Martin, Antonio Sylvia.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises..... 4 41 | Sun sets..... 7 12 | Moon rises... 2 16
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook.. 3 52 | Gov. Island. 4 41 | Hell Gate.... 6 03

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, May 16.

Cleared.

Steamships City of Antwerp, (Br.,) Mierhouse, Liverpool, John G. Dale; Ocean Queen, King, Aspinwall, Pacific Mail Steamship Co.; Charleston, Barry, Charleston, H. R. Morgan & Co.; Saragossa, Crowell, Charleston, A. Leary; Louisa Moore, Wallace, Newbern, Murray, Ferris & Co.; Isaac Bell, Bourne, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, N. L. Mc ready & Co.; Chesapeake, Henderson, Portland, J. F. Ames; Fairbanks, Hunter, Wilmington, N. C., J. Hand; Sherman, Henry, New-Orleans, S. Stevens; J. W. Gannett, McLoughlin, Baltimore; Wamsutta, Fish, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood; Neptune, Baker, Boston, W. P. Clyde; Bellona, (Br.,) Pinkham, London, Howland & Aspinwall; J. S. Green, Inman, Alexandria, Jas. Hand; John Gibson, Winters, Georgetown, D. C., Phillips & Brown.

Ships Molocka, Hawthorn, Norfolk, Va., Dearborn Bros.; Nunquam Dormie, Cousins, St. John, N. B., Nesmith & Sons; Cultivator, Russell, San Francisco, Platt & Newton; Dr. Barth, (N. G.,) Meyer, Bremen, H. W. O. Edye.

Barks Bolivia, Whiteberry, Aspinwall, Panama Railroad Co.; Ellen Dyer, Leland, Cardenas, H. D. & J. U. Brookman; Doris, (Norw.,) Anderson, Stettin, H. W. O. Edye; Union, (Br.,) Gnoir, Arichat, C. B., Hutton, Watson & Co.; Southern Belle, (Br.,) Bergman, La Palmas via Vigo, Gerhard & Norton; Caro, Beals, Matanzas, R. P. Buck & Co.; Alert, (N. G.,) Peterson, Oporto, H. W. O. Edye.

Brigs Star, Gray, Ponce, P. R., I. B. Gager; Madonna, (Br.,) Jordan, Demerara, Miller & Houghton.

Schooners Thomas Fitch, Pettigrew, New-London, Bentley, Miller & Thomas; Harvest, Corwin, Bristol, Stranahan & Ferguson; F. D. Lockwood, St. John, Wilmington, N. C., Thomas & Holmes; Minnie, Farrow, Washington, N. C., Thomas & Holmes; Ida L. Ray, Ray, Barbados, W. Ray; Forest Home, Thorn, Providence, Stranahan & Ferguson; Harry & Ned, Greene, East Haven, G. K. Rackett & Bro.; Anna M. Nash, Humphrey, Nassau, J. Douglas; Harry Landall, Wildin, Baltimore, Bentley, Miller & Thomas; Zampa, Huntley, Philadelphia; Romp, Mitchell, Salem, Jed Frye & Co.

Sloop Emily, Allen, Bridgeport, Conn.

Arrived.

French steam transport European, Rebout, Commander, from Laurient April 29. She mounts 2 guns, and has a crew of 11 officers and 200 men.

Steamship Herman Livingston, Eaton, Savannah May 13, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co. May 15, 6 A. M., 16 miles north of Hatteras, exchanged signals with steamship Leo, hence for Savannah; 6:40 A. M., with steamship James Adger, hence for Charleston.

Steamship City of Paris, (Br.,) Kennedy, Liverpool May 6, and Queenstown 7th, at 4 P. M., with mdse. and 952 passengers to John G. Dale. May 6, off Point Lynas, passed steamship City of London, hence for Liverpool. 7th, off Tuska, passed steamship France, hence for Liverpool.

Steamship Palmyra, (Br.,) Watson, Liverpool April 29, Queenstown 30th, and Boston May 14, with mdse. and passengers to E. Cunard.

Steamship Manhattan, Woodhull, Charleston May 14, with mdse. and passengers to Henry R. Morgan & Co. Passed off Charleston Bar, steamship Key West, hence for New-Orleans, with main crank shaft broken, and forward engine disabled. May 15, 18 miles S. W. from Hatteras Shoals, exchanged signals with steamship Leo, hence for Savannah. Same day, Hatteras Light bearing N. by W., passed steamship James Adger, hence for Charleston. 16th, off Absecom, saw bark Sunshine, bound N.

Steamship George Washington, Gager, New-Orleans May 9, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co. May 15, 8 A. M., lat. 37 47, lon. 74 82, passed the Havana steamship, bound S.; also, at the same time, the steamship Lodona, bound N.

Steamship Lodona, Hovey, Havana May 9, with sugar and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co. May 14, off Cape Hatteras, passed schr. Mary Ella, of New-York, bound N. Same day, off Currituck, passed bark Henry Bentley, bound S., and schr. Sunbeam, of Belfast, bound N.

Steamship Tillie, Patridge, Galveston May 2, via Key West 8th, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

Steamship Chesapeake, Henderson, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to J. F. Ames.

Steamship Neptune, Baker, Boston, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde.

Steamship Galatea, Nye, Providence, with mdse. and passengers to Isaac Odell.

Steamship Oceanus, Davis, Providence, with mdse. and passengers to Isaac Odell.

Ship Louisa, (of Bristol,) Glover, Cardiff March 26, with railroad iron to E. Cunard. Had westerly gales the entire passage; lost and split sails. April 14, William Cunningham, boy, fell from the foretopsail-yard, and was badly injured.

Bark Frederich & Louise, (N. G.,) Bradherang, Lisbon April 4, with mdse. to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Bark Suffolk, (of Glasgow,) Young, Arroyo, P. R., 13 ds., with sugar and molasses to J. V. Onativia—vessel to G. F. Bulley.

Bark Morning Star, (Br.,) Waugh, St. Jago, with sugar to Waydell & Co.

Brig Annie Seymour, Newbold, of and from Bermuda 5 ds., with produce and 1 passenger to Jones & Lough.

Brig Emily Fisher, (of Eastport,) Shackley, Arroyo, P. R., 14 ds., with sugar to Galway & Casado—vessel to Brett, Son & Co.

Brig Allianz, (N. G.,) Beck, Rio Janeiro 50 ds., with coffee to Arnold, Sturges & Co. April 13, lat. 5 20 S., lon. 34 38 W., spoke an N. G. bark, with Marryatt's signals 1,847, 3d pendant, from Callao for Barbados.

Brig Florence, Rathburn, Elizabethport.

Brig Elmira, Creamer, Elizabethport.

Schr. Ida Birdsall, Birdsall, Darien, Ga., 6 ds., with lumber to H. Reimer.

Schr. Ranger, (of Yarmouth, Me.,) Collins, Jacmel 16 ds., with coffee to Richard Thackeray. May 13, off Cape Hatteras, in a gale from S. E., lost jib and split foresail.

Schr. Petronella, (Br.,) O'Keete, Wank's River, C. A., 14 ds., with mahogany, rubber, &c., to J. Leaycraft. 12th inst., off Cape Fear, in a gale from S. W. to S. E., carried away head-gear, &c.

Schr. Alex. Wiley, Avery, Washington, N. C., 8 ds., with shingles to Dana, Wayman & Co. May 15, off Barnegat, in a gale from S. E., lost part of deck-load.

Schr. Good Will, (of Nassau,) Sweeting, Eleuthera 8 ds., with fruit to Joseph Eneas.

Schr. W. C. Atwater, Flanders, Philadelphia, for New-London. May 12, off Absecom, in a heavy gale from the eastward, lost mainsail, split foresail and sprung a leak.

Schr. Minerva L. Wedmore, Terry, Virginia, for New-Haven.

Schr. John Griffith, (of Wellfleet,) Coombs, Cardenas 12 ds., with sugar to Moses Taylor & Co.

Schr. Lavinia Jane, Conklin, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. J. R. McFee, Hubbard, Elizabethport, for Norwalk.

Schr. D. C. Hulse, Hildreth, Jacksonville, Fla., 8 ds., with lumber to N. L. McCready.

Schr. Nellie Cloomfield, Hoobie, Elizabethport, for Stamford.

Schr. Jane Maria, Bushnell, Norwich, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Panthea, Rackett, Elizabethport, for Providence.
Schr. Mary Louisa, Gaskell, Washington, N. C.
Schr. Constitution, Alden, Tampa Bay, Fla.
Schr. Peter Ritter, Hollister, Portland.
Schr. Martha P. King, Wakefield, Portland.
Schr. Wm. Boardman, Billiard, Portland.
Schr. Republic, Busher, Norwich, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Wave, Hubbard, Norwich, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Henrietta, Selvey, New-Haven.
Schr. Jarrad, Wakewell, Derby, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Gen. Sheridan, Brewer, Portland.
Schr. Ariel, Jones, Surry, Me.
Schr. James Tripple, Davis, Gloucester.
Schr. W. A. Brown, Duncan, Providence.
Schr. Maria E. Hearn, Morrill, New-Haven.
Schr. Freestone, Smith, Portland.
Schr. Charles Hawley, Bennett, Norwich.
Schr. Phenix, Gilbert, New-Haven.
Schr. Ripple, Conover, Norwich.
Schr. Mercer, Watson, Bridgeport.
Schr. Cecelia, Elliott, Fall River.
Schr. Adele Felicia, Elliott, New-Haven.
Schr. Hunter, Green, Dighton.
Schr. Tullie, Anderson, Dighton.
Schr. Senator, Smith, Dighton.
Schr. Circle, Shultz, Dighton.
Schr. Laura S. Hatch, Hill, Hartford.
Schr. Catherine, Davis, New-Haven.
Schr. Wm. Griffin, Griffin, Hartford.

SANDY HOOK, Sundown—Wind light E. S. E., cloudy, and at 9 P. M., foggy.

Sailed.

Steamships Ville de Paris, for Havre; City of Antwerp and Erin, for Portland; Caledonia, for Glasgow; Bellona, for London; Ocean Queen, for Aspinwall; San Salvador, for Savannah; Charleston and Saragossa, for Charleston; Sherman, for New-Orleans; Louisa Moore, for Newbern; Fairbanks, for Wilmington; Isaac Bell, for Richmond; John Gibson, for Washington.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, May 16—Arr. steamer Nereus, from New-York; bark John H. Pearson, from Messina.

Miscellaneous.

QUEBEC, Canada, May 16.—The ship Canny Scotta, of Dundee, for Montreal, is a total wreck near Gaspe.

The schr. James Edwin went ashore between Otter and Gun Rivers, Anticosti, and all hands were lost.

A schooner, name unknown, was wrecked at River Duplois, Anticosti and all hands lost. The vessel was bottom up, and two bodies entangled in the rigging.

The steamship Moravian sailed for England at 3 o'clock this afternoon.

Spoken, &c.

Arcadia—brig, from Cardenas for New-York, 12 ds. out, May 8, lat. 29 3, lon. 79 3.

Brewster—ship, of New-York, 57 ds. from San Francisco for Liverpool, March 12, lat. 53 25 S., lon. 54 40.

Caroline Eddy—brig, hence for Cienfuegos, May 7, lat. 28 33, lon. 70.

David Watson—schr., from Cardenas for Philadelphia, May 8, lat. 31 46, lon. 78 18.

Joseph Britsby—Br. bark, from Pensacola for Bristol, 19 ds. out, May 11, lat. 34 24, lon. 71 54.

Lima—brig, from New-York, strg. S., May 7, lat. 28, lon. 67 20.

Lady Blessington—ship, from New-Orleans for Havre, May 10, lat. 33 30, lon. 75 11.

Wm. Bently—bark, bound S., May 14, lat. 26 24, lon. 74 32.

Foreign Ports.

HAVANA, May 16.—The steamships Columbia, Lord Lovell and Emily B. Souder sailed to-day for New-York.

At Arroyo, P. R., May 1, brig James Murchie, just arr.; brig Caroline, for Baltimore in 10 ds.; bark Valencia, wtg. cargo; schr. Laura Crockett, for Baltimore, ldg.; schr. Red Jacket, wtg. cargo.

At Curacoa, April 25, schrs. Petrel, for Baltimore in 4 ds.; Addie Waters, for New-York in 6 ds.; Annawan, for Baltimore, ldg.

At Sagua, April 26, brig Howard, to sail for New-York, and brig James B. Curby, for Philadelphia.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals Out.

GLASGOW, May 16.—The steamship Iowa, Capt. Hedderwick, from New-York May 2, arrived in the Clyde this morning.

SOUTHAMPTON, May 16—11:15 A. M.—The steamship Germania, Capt. Schwensen, from New-York May 5, is just signaled at this port.

BALDWIN, THE CLOTHIER,
Corner Broadway and Canal-st.
SPECIAL OPENING
OF
SPRING SUITS.
Scotch Goods, New Style.
Twilled Melton, New Style.
A VERY POPULAR MIXTURE.
DRAB SILK MIXTURES, IN SUITS FOR YOUNG MEN.
ENGLISH AND AIX-LA-CHAPELLE MELTONS—WALKING COATS AND ENTIRE SUITS; very desirable.
ELBEUF CASSIMERE SUITS, SACKS AND WALKING COATS, EQUAL TO CUSTOM WORK AND AT HALF THE PRICE.
SPRING OVERCOATS
OF ENGLISH AND FRENCH FABRIC, NEWEST STYLE—some very "NOBBY."
One Price---Lowest in the City.
CLOTHING ADAPTED TO ALL CLASSES AND ALL SECTIONS OF THE COUNTRY.

PUBLISHED THIS DAY.

I. THE POEMS OF JOHN G. SAXE.
A new and complete edition in one elegant volume, uniform in size and style with the "Farringford" TENNYSON. Tinted paper, beveled boards, morocco cloth, gilt top. With an excellent new portrait on steel. $2 50.
This edition contains all the poems of Mr. SAXE previously published, and about thirty new ones. The many thousands of SAXE'S admirers cannot fail to be delighted with this superb volume.
"The secret of the popularity of Saxe's poems is this: they are written in good English; they are easy and natural; they are dashed with genuine and piquant humor."—*Buffalo Commercial Advertiser.*
"Of all our poets, Saxe stands nearest the people."—*New-York Independent.*
II. CHRISTMAS BOOKS.
The Eighth volume of
THE
Charles Dickens
EDITION
The *Legal Intelligencer* says: "Nothing can exceed the exquisite taste and elegance of these volumes. They are the perfection of the engraver's, printer's and binder's art, yet so cheap that few purses are not sufficiently large to bear their purchase." Sixteen full-page illustrations. Purple cloth, $1 50.
III. THE PIRATE.
THE BLACK DWARF AND
LEGEND OF MONTROSE.
Two more volumes of the *Illustrated Library Edition* of the Waverley Novels, which the *Boston Traveller* pronounces "The best of writings in the finest of forms." Green morocco cloth, $1 50 a volume.
*** For sale by all Booksellers. Sent post-paid, on receipt of price, by the Publishers,
TICKNOR & FIELDS, Boston:
and No. 63 Bleecker-st., New-York.

NAPOLEON III
HERRINGS SAFES

30,000 FRANCS.
HERRING'S PATENT
CHAMPION SAFES.
AWARDED THE PRIZE MEDALS AT
WORLD'S FAIR .... LONDON.
WORLD'S FAIR .... NEW-YORK.
EXPOSITION UNIVERSELLE .... PARIS.

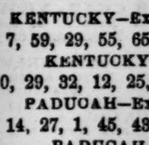
VICTORIA D G BRITT REG. F.D. ALBERTUS
MDCCCLI

AND
WINNER OF THE WAGER
OF
30,000 FRANCS!!
($6,000 IN GOLD.)
At the recent International Contest in the Paris Exhibition.
The public are invited to call and examine the report of the Jury on the merits of the great contest, and see the official award to the Herring's Patent over all others.
HERRING, FARRELL & SHERMAN
No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-st., New-York
FARRELL, HERRING & CO., Philadelphia. HERRING & CO., Chicago. HERRING, FARRELL & SHERMAN, New-Orleans.

SAND-PAPER.
CROMWELL & JONES,
Manufacturers of
EMPIRE, FLINT AND UNION SAND-PAPER.
No. 306 Pearl-st., between Beekman-st. and Peck-slip, New-York.

GARDEN ADORNMENTS
VASES, FOUNTAINS, STATUARY, &C.,
IN IRON AND TERRA COTTA.
CHASE & CO.,
No. 524 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.

KALDENBERG & SON,



Manufacturers of Genuine MEERSCHAUM GOODS, offer their NEW and EXTENSIVE stock at REDUCED PRICES. Repairing, boiling, silver mounting, &c. Ambers in the largest variety. No. 6 John-st., up stairs; No. 23 Wall-st., corner of Broad, and No. 717 Broadway. Circulars sent. Post-office Box No. 6,724. Prize awarded at the Paris Exposition, 1867.

Imitation Ivory Goods.
Great Improvements made: 3 New Patents received.
MARTINGALE RINGS, $18 and $20 single gross.
SHEET BUTTONS, red, white, blue, $4 per gross.
BILLIARD BALLS, $9 and $10 per set.
CHECKS, $8, $10 and $12 per 100.
Also, a great variety of Ivory. Pearl and Gilt Sleeve Buttons, $18 to $150 per gross pair.
WM. M. WELLING, No. 571 Broadway, New-York.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.
KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No. 333, May 16, 1868.
7, 59, 29, 55, 65, 18, 20, 68, 23, 9, 2, 34, 25.
KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 334, May 16, 1868.
10, 29, 32, 12, 25, 60, 22, 38, 4, 36, 57, 21, 37.
PADUCAH—EXTRA CLASS No. 385, May 16, 1868.
14, 27, 1, 45, 43, 64, 5, 19, 39, 7, 75, 46, 17.
PADUCAH—CLASS No. 386, May 16, 1868.
71, 75, 44, 57, 26, 59, 43, 35, 9, 72, 77, 15, 7.
Prizes cashed in Royal Havana and the above lotteries. Circulars sent free. Information given.
JOSEPH BATES, No. 78 Broadway.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

A.—PRIZES CASHED AND INFORMATION furnished in all legalized lotteries. CLUTE, Banker and Broker, No. 200 Broadway.